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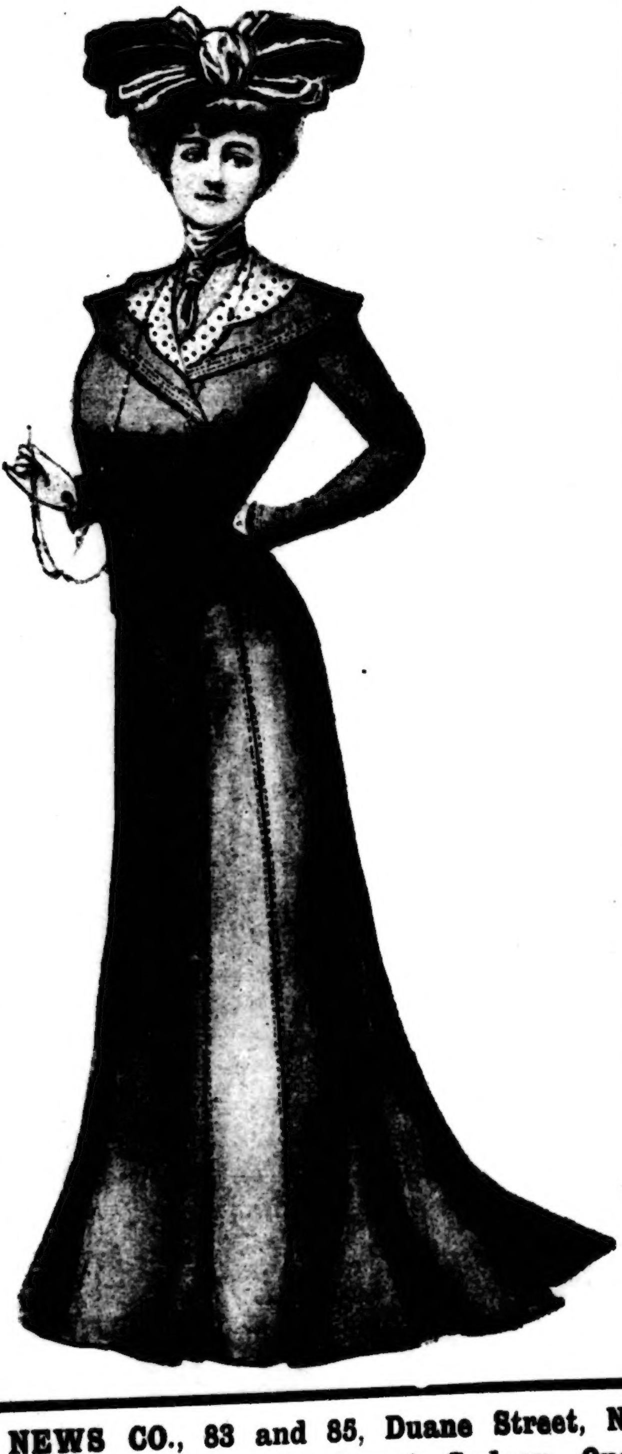

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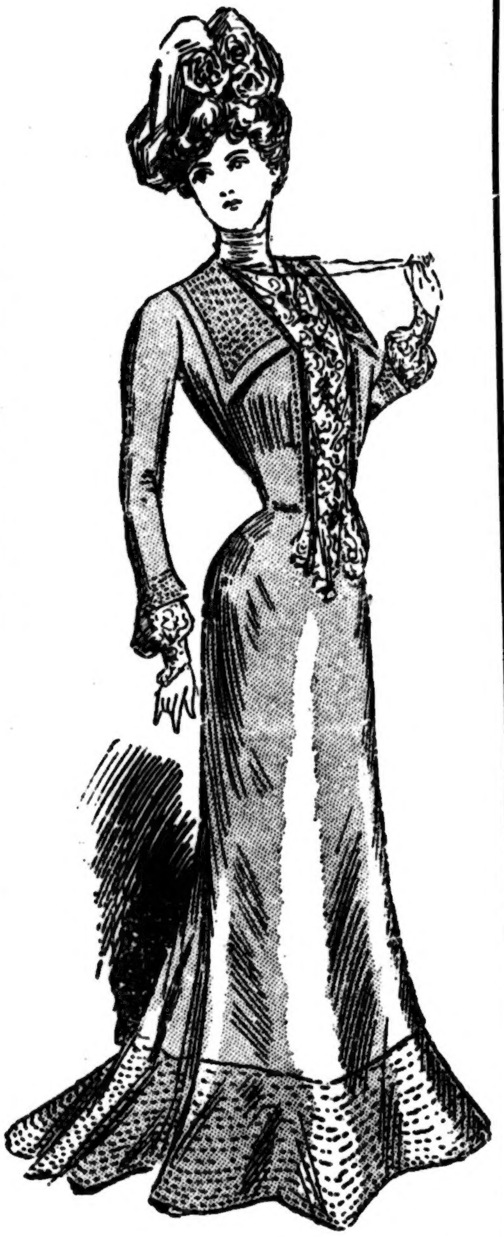

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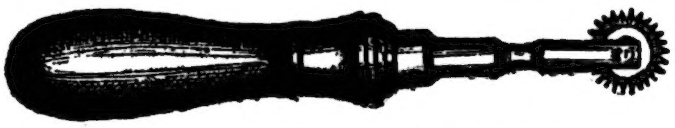

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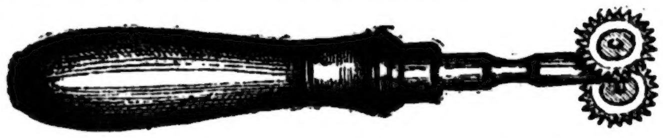

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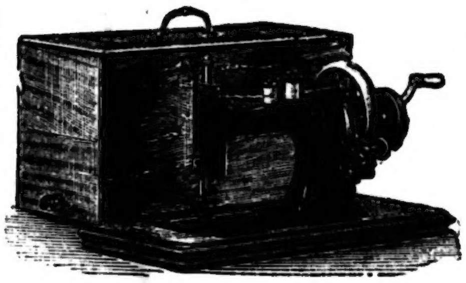

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THREE-QUARTER SIZE VIOLIN, with bow, tutor, and extra strings; price 10s. 6d. M1010

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Quantity of MUSIC AND BOOKS; remarkably cheap to clear; list sent; stamp. M1043

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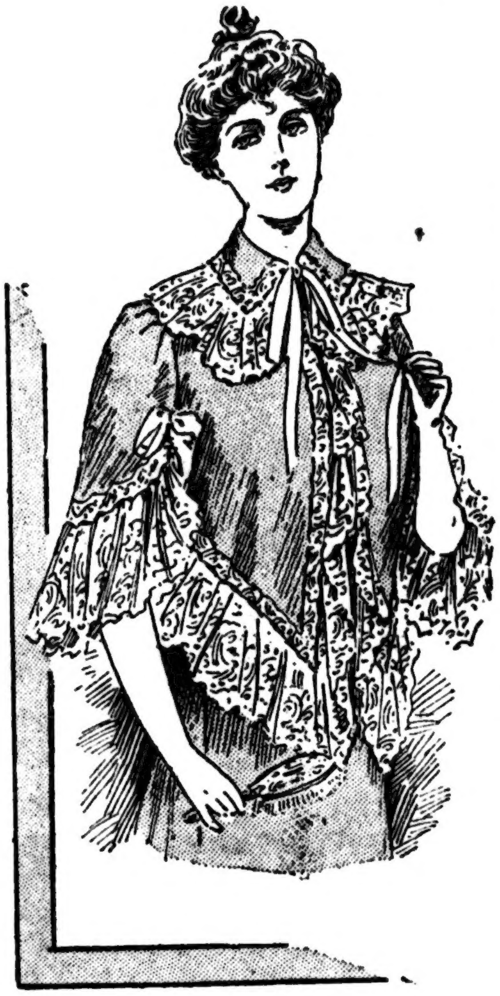
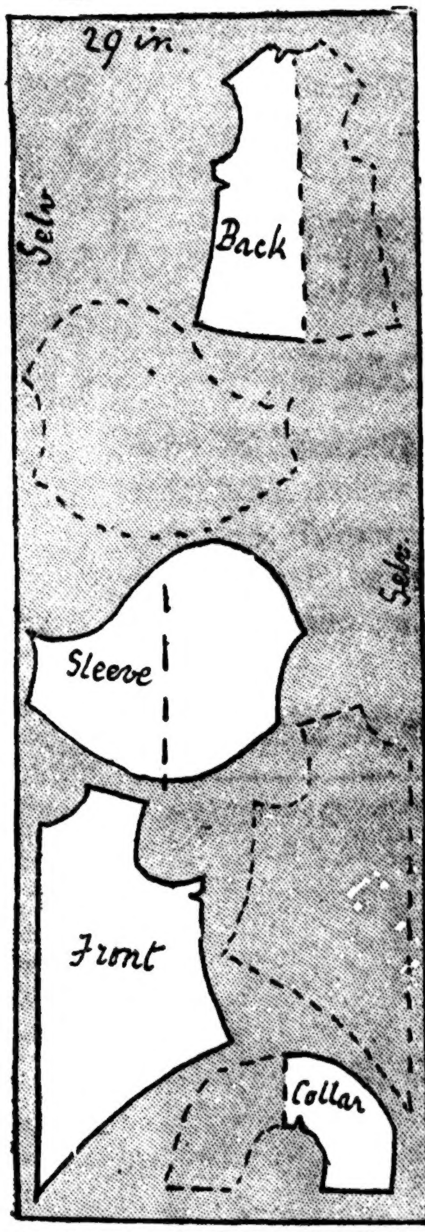
PATTERN (POST FREE) 3½d.



A very pretty, quaint little pattern, and so easy to make. It can be of almost any material, according to the uses in view fox it. Simple zephyr and cambric could be used, smarter flannel, the humble flannelette, besides flowered muslins (from 4d. the yard) picked up at the July sales, &c. The Jacket can be more elaborately carried out in flowered mousseline de laine. For smart purpurposes, for a bridal trousseau, let me say, it could be carried out in pale pink satin foulard, trimmed with Saxony (imitation Brussels) lace. Dainty bows of pink satin ribbon at throat and sleeve are a prrtty finish. Got up smartly like this, this neat little dressing jacket could blossom forth into a decorative breakfast jacket. In humbler materials, the whole thing need not cost more than a very few shillings.



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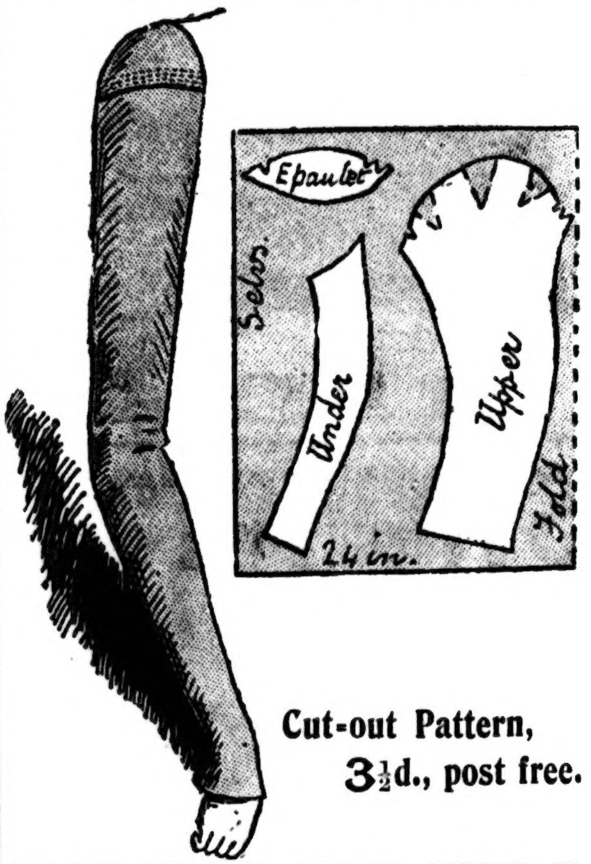

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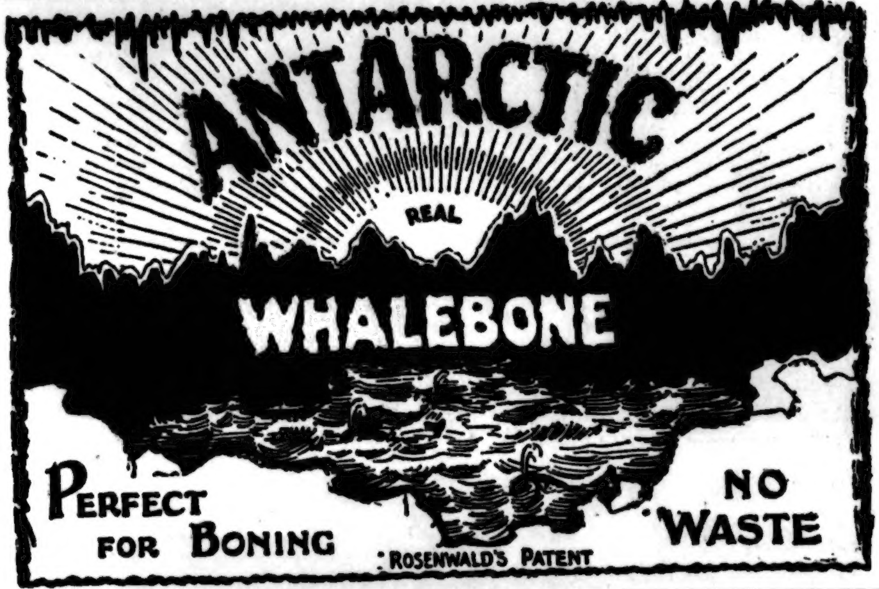

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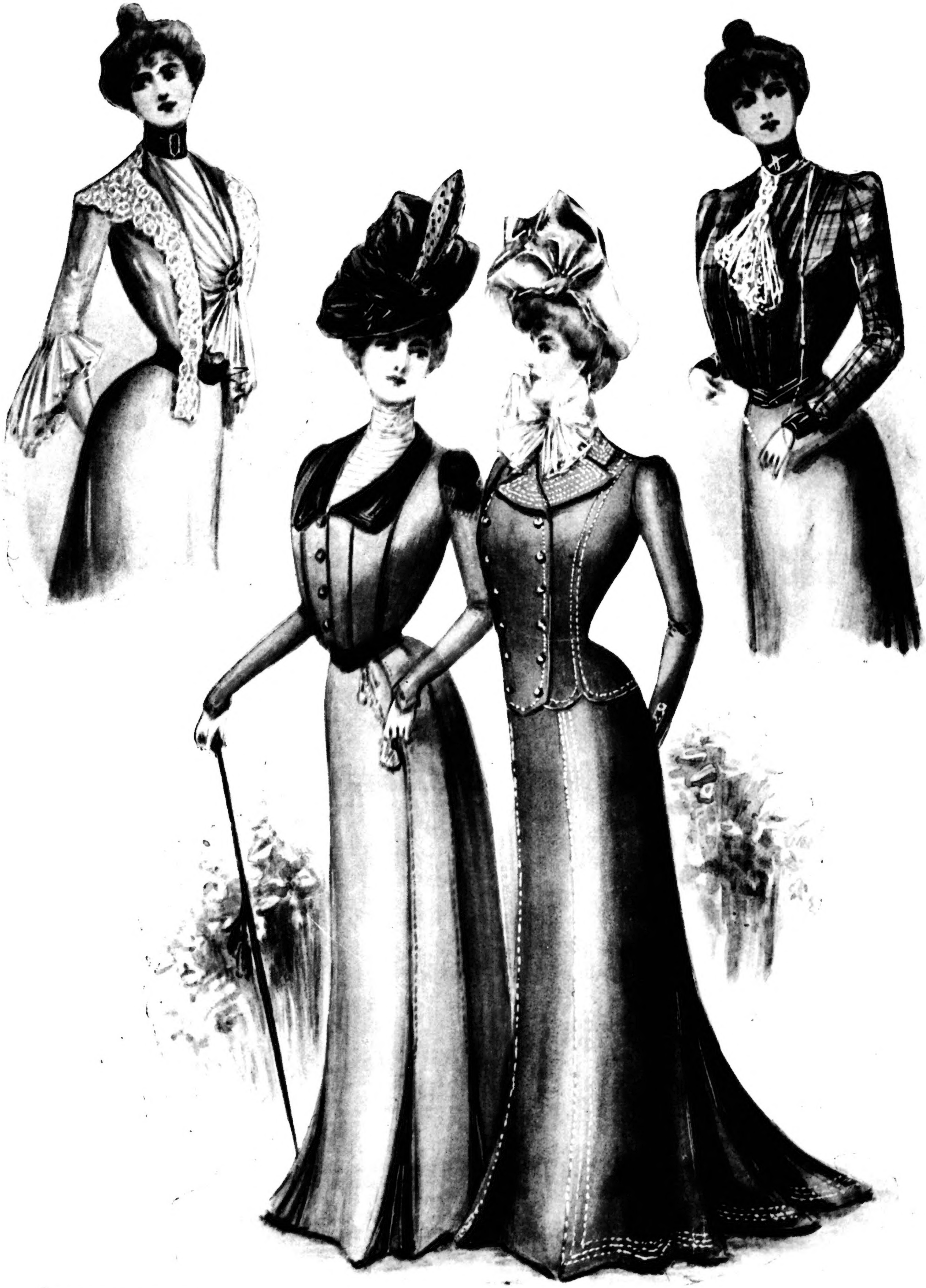

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OCTOBER, 1900.

VOL. XXVII.—No. 10. OCTOBER 1, 1900.

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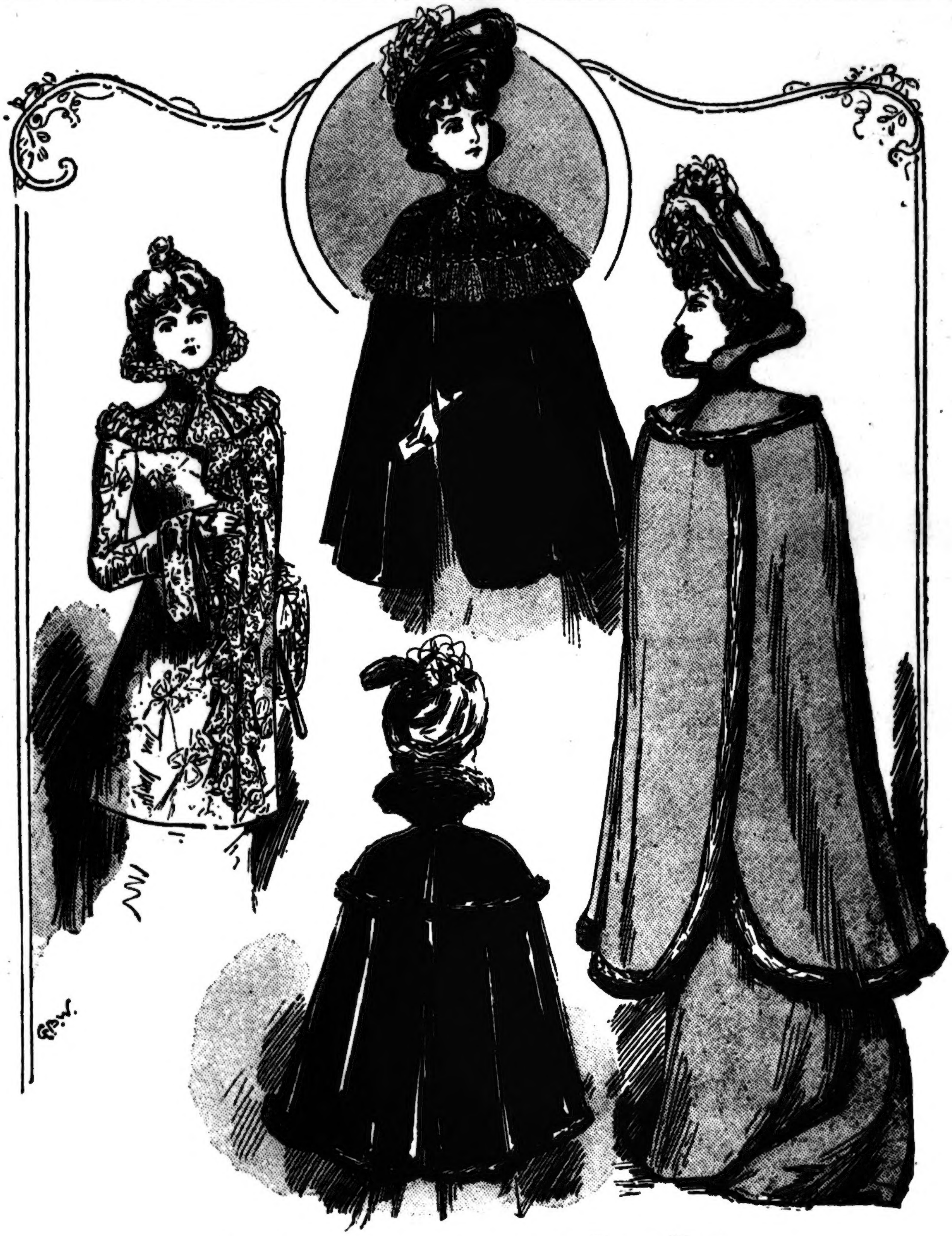


Nos. 936 to 939. Four Autumn and Winter Wraps.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street W.*

FROM

OURSELVES TO OUR READERS.

THIS being our special number of autumn fashions, great care has been taken to make it a complete handbook of dress for the use of private ladies and professional dressmakers. The newest skirts, bodices, coats and mantles are illustrated, and are practically described.

Two complete paper patterns are given away, making up one of the smartest tailor costumes of the season. One pattern is the latest version of the pleated skirt, which has only just come out. We make a point of keeping up our reputation of always presenting to our readers the new patterns as soon as they leave the hands of the Parisian experts who invent them. The other free pattern is a beautiful autumn coat, a typical model of the new short coats which will share attention this autumn and winter with the three-quarter length models. Of these longer coats, the "Empire" type is the smartest and most original. A specimen will be found at No. 961.

Several new skirts are illustrated. One of the prettiest—for soft evening fabrics—is illustrated at No. 948. No. 949 shows a dainty draped skirt, suitable for outdoor or indoor wear. The drapery is very slight, but it is very becoming both to tall and short figures.

As everybody cannot afford the present high prices of fur muffs, we give on page 18 illustrations and full descriptions as to the making up of muffs in velvet and velours du Nord, dainty models which any nimble fingered girl can turn out for herself at the cost of little time and less cash.

Two lovely tea-gowns will be found on page 26. The elegant Empire gown, No. 957, would serve equally well with trifling alteration for a tea-gown or dinner dress.

We call attention to page 27, illustrating six dainty shirts. A very good shirt style for plaid flannel will be found in the coloured plate, which shows one of the prettiest colour combinations in the new plaid Viyellas.

An interesting serial story by Mrs. Williamson commences in this number. It is entitled "Behind a Veil," and is of strong, dramatic interest. Our Employment Bureau commences in this number (see page 16). This feature will, we are sure, be of the utmost service to many of our readers.

Next month we will illustrate the new winter styles, suitable for the new dress materials. Great prominence will be given to coats and mantles, which exhibit a great variety. Some beautiful tea-gowns will be given. We are assured by many readers that our tea-gown styles cannot be matched for artistic beauty in London. The Dressmaking Lesson will deal with the very last new skirt.

At Christmas our large and increasing Paper Pattern Department will be removed from No. 95, Regent Street, W. (its present quarters), to our head offices, No. 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C. The Regent Street premises will no longer suffice for our needs. At Fetter Lane also, where Mme. Myra is forced to spend much time in directing the paper, customers can obtain the benefit of her advice when ordering new patterns.

News from Fashion Centres.

PARIS.

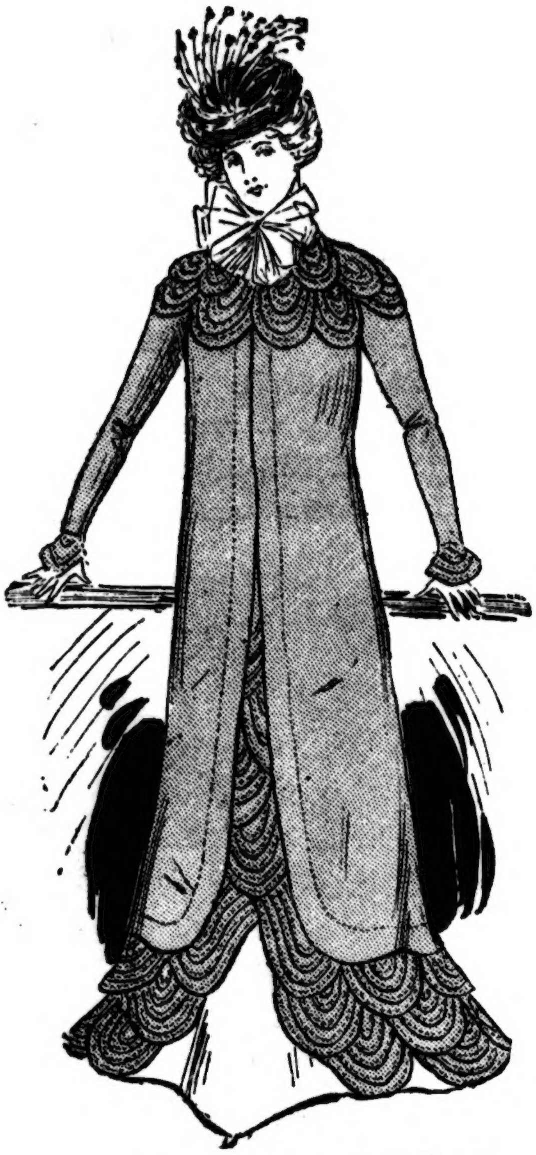
OUR chief novelties take the form of out-door wraps. They illustrate the prevalent taste for the Empire style, which is so noticeable. The Empire coat is quite a feature of the autumn and winter styles, and charming it is in its endless variety. A lovely model (reaching the knees) is in scarlet cloth. The skirts are mounted in stitched-down pleats into the short bodice part, which has a smart pagoda sleeve, beautifully strapped, and a big storm collar faced with mink.

The long pelisses have mostly Empire bodices, and not a few have the long skirts corded or mounted in stitched-down pleats. For the most part, soft silky cloths of bright colour are employed, dark red being a favourite shade, stitched with silk and decorated with black fox.

A pelisse of Empire type, with the true Paris cachet, is illustrated at No. 941. The edge and the Empire bodice are decorated with leaves of raw-edge unlined cloth beautifully stitched. The model is mauve cloth, stitched with white silk. The sleeve is decorated with stitched bands of cloth. The pelisse is lined with white brocade.

There is a taste here for rough hairy materials, for matelassés, which form a curious contrast to the soft fine cloths. Hairy tweeds and friezes are all the rage, and they make up effectively into coats and skirts.

The shaped flounce reigns both for gowns and for three-quarter length mantles and coats. The pleated skirt of the Empire coat owes its origin to the desire to provide a fluted flounce at its edge. Evening skirts have foundations with shaped flounce, and not a few have the transparent over-dress cut with shaped flounce, which is covered with small frills and flounces. This is pretty, and suits most figures.



No. 941. A Pelisse from Paris.

For Description see this Page

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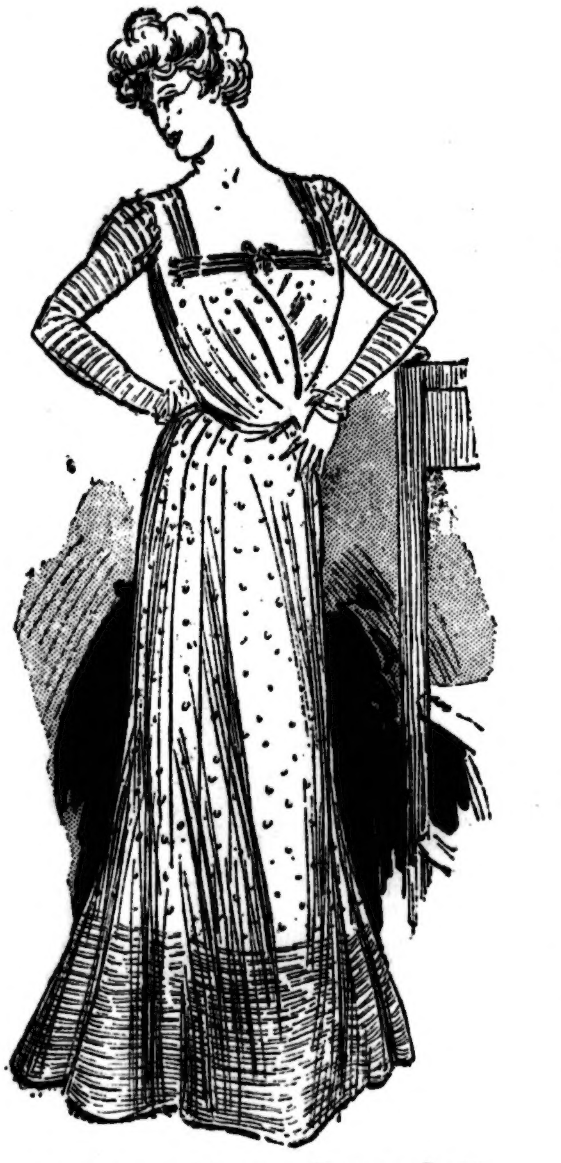


No. 940. A Parisian Dinner Gown.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt, Foundation Skirt, or Bodice, each 6½d., *post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

A dainty evening gown with shaped-flounce foundation (No. 950) is illustrated at No. 940. The foundation skirt and bodice lining are in glacé of a rich reddish yellow or orange—the new evening colour. The over-dress is of spotted white net, the skirt edge prettily tucked. The bodice, which fastens under the arm, has the front draped. The berthe and sleeves are charming—the whole decoration consisting of rows of yellow velvet ribbon. A twist of yellow velvet decorates the waist.

Ribbon velvets are everywhere in evidence, in black and all colours. Baby ribbon threads our blouses and evening gowns. Broader velvet ribbon edges our revers and collars. Wide velvet ribbons provide us with belts and collars.

Mirror velvet is being largely used again for millinery, and so is panne, which is being issued in a wonderfully cheap quality looking very nice indeed. Paisley pannes (we adore Paisley here, as much as we like Scotch tartan) of very inexpensive qualities have been provided of all shades—or, rather, combinations of shades—to go with the new colours in cloths and friezes. Fashion wills it that draped belts and sleeves of Paisley panne should decorate many of our woollen dresses.

The velvet or panne tea-gown is in vogue, and so is the graceful art gown of "English velvet" (our name for velveteen). Velveteen looks most effective in combination with cheap Jap silk or English washing silk, and secures a lovely toilette at a most moderate cost. We have to look to our pence out

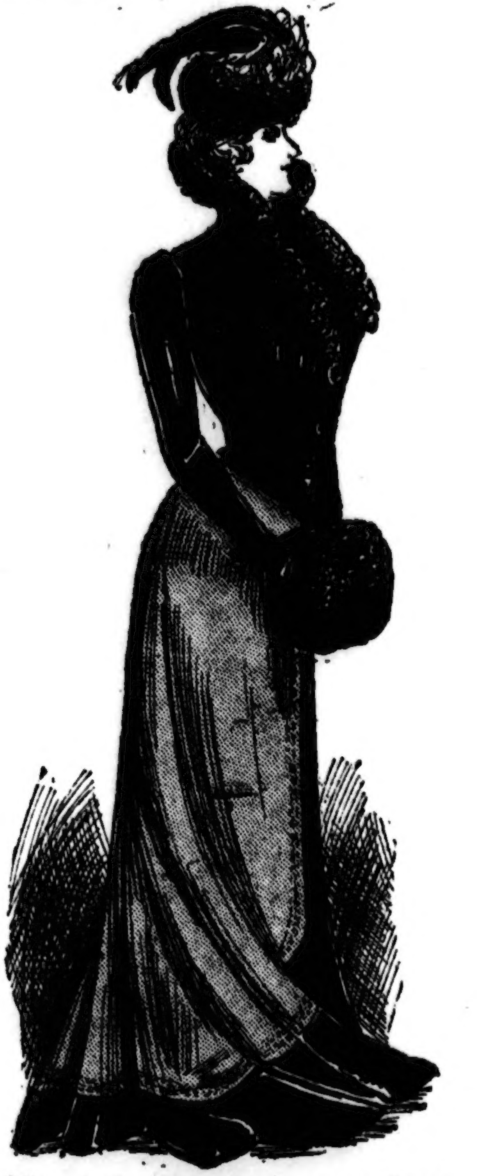
"I find your paper very useful. It is only lately that I have commenced it, and I really find it a great help in every way."

here. The Exhibition has repaid the Government for all outlay; but, alas! for the poor tradespeople, who bought extremely dear "concessions," hoping to reap a rich harvest. The Exhibition has attracted hardly a third of the guests who would have made the thing pay, and tradesmen here are mourning in consequence.

VIENNA.

Furs are very beautiful this year, and our furriers are more skilful than ever, manipulating fur and panne with the ease one fashions velvet and silk. This very adroitness is a danger. True lovers of good furs prefer a smart, well-cut well-fitted coat of, say, some good fur like seal or caracal or broadtail, the fronts and collar faced with the same or a contrasting fur. But this is far too simple for our best furriers, who are turning out seal and caracal Eton coats inlet with embroidered panne, faced with the richest brocade, &c. As an example, an elegant Eton coat of black broadtail may be quoted (it was priced at a sum equivalent to £30 English money). In shape it was made like No. 959 (a Viennese model), and was inlet with pale blue panne, embroidered with applications of white satin edged with silver braid. The fronts, which could close diagonally with silver braid loops and silver buttons, were turned back, faced with white broadtail, to show a narrow waistcoat of the embroidered panne. The coat was lined with blue satin. There was nothing clumsy about this coat, which fitted the figure as neatly and closely as a satin-lined model of plain velvet could have done.

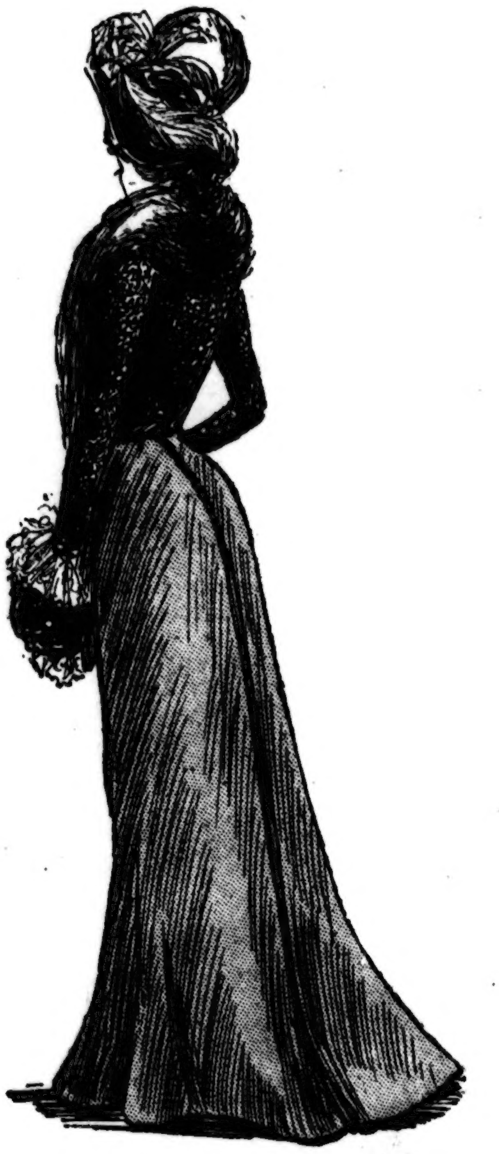
Not that all fur coats are so elaborate, but they are all short. The Eton type is the most prevalent, and there are tiny sacques (barely reaching below the waist), and dainty semi-fitting double-breasted coats with very short basques, the fronts and collar faced with a contrasting fur. A seal coat, of this last style, with fronts and big storm collar faced with chinchilla, is most enticing.



No 942. A Visiting Gown from Vienna.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt, Foundation Skirt, or Coat, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra 95, *Regent Street, W.*



No. 943. A Caracal Coat from Vienna.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt, Foundation Skirt, or Coat, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

The storm collars are very big, cut in at least six pieces, so that they flute very becomingly and fit beautifully.

No. 942 shows a seal Eton coat, with big revers and storm collar (of moderate size) faced with caracal. This beautiful little model would look well in velours du Nord, trimmed with fur—black fox, caracal, chinchilla, mink, &c.

No. 943 illustrates an Eton coat of caracal, very neat fitting, with lace sleeve frills and lace jabot in front. A big boa of black fox is worn round the neck, concealing the turn-over collar of caracal.

Big boas of black fox are to be fashionable, supplied with a multitude of tails. Silver fox is also to be used largely for the purpose, and, in less measure, the red fox also. Black broadtail is exceedingly prevalent, owing to the softness and delicacy of the fur, which is no heavier and thicker than mirror velvet. Many women object to broadtail for sentimental reasons. It may not be generally known that "broadtail" is a fanciful name bestowed on the fur of the unborn lambs, who are slain with their hapless fur-clad mothers before their birth.

Muffs are very large, and are therefore dear. One of our fashionable furriers will not provide a fur muff of *any description* under a sum equivalent to five guineas.

Fur capes are to be seen astonishingly like those of last year. Furriers are usually far too astute to permit a fashion to linger on for two years. A novelty in furs, however, is the Empire coat, which was not in existence last winter, and the long new Empire pelisses (reaching the feet) of seal or caracal are to be seen. These last wraps cost 500 guineas in the good furs, and are only dreamed of by arch-duchesses and millionaires.

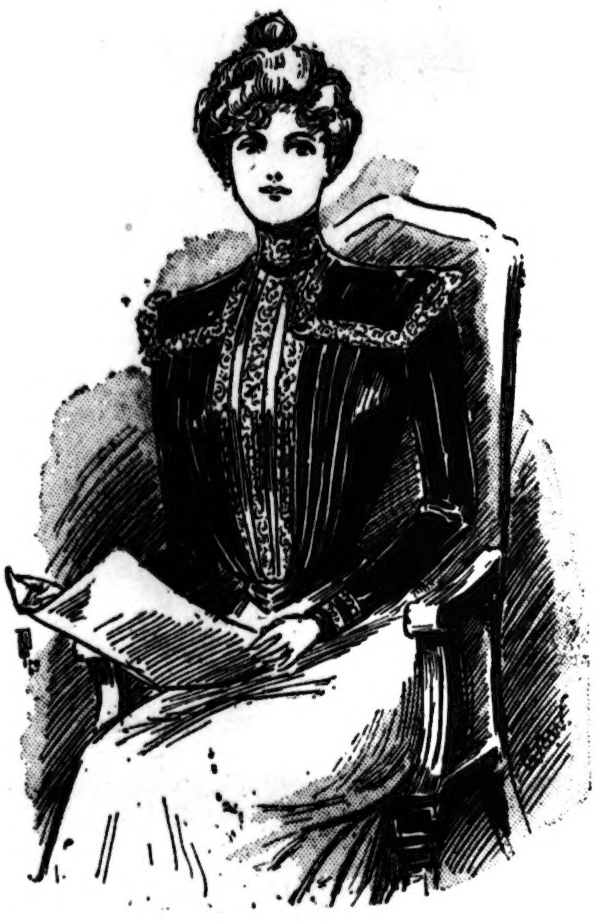
LONDON.

Pastel friezes once more are to play an important part. Once again they are in very showy colours, although less pale than the specimens so much worn in the summer, when the pale saffrons, pinks, and blues of our frieze "tailor-mades" vied with the delicate hues of our muslins and voile gowns. All blue shades will be worn, various green hues and deep reds. Heliotrope will be fashionable. The surface of the new frieze is sprinkled with long hairs.

A curious thing is the retention of the tucked skirt for autumn and winter fabrics—at least, it would be curious were it not for the fact that the tucking of heavy summer friezes has already accustomed us to this style of decoration for the weightier materials. Light fabrics for evening gowns are to be voluminously flounced—at least, so Paris experts declare; but as the soft, clinging Empire style is in great request, the success here of their declarations is problematical. Louis XV. and pannier styles are being eagerly taken up by women of fine presence, known for elegance of dress. But the rank and file of figures do not look nice in the courtly garb; the smaller, slighter ones will rest content with tucks and pleats and soft clinging gowns—the prettiest to the artistic eye.

The double sleeve seems to be taking on a new lease of life, and its sojourn with us may be long. It is becoming wider as to the upper sleeve, so that daily it becomes more and more like the "pagoda" sleeve so prevalent in the photographs taken in the early seventies. Tailor-made garments, however, are almost universally provided with a neat-fitted coat sleeve. One exception is found, however, in certain three-quarter length coats which have wide sleeves of pagoda type (tight at the shoulder) provided with a broad turn-over cuff.

Some neat cloth gowns are being strapped with bias bands of stitched taffetas, in the same or a contrasting shade. One brown cloth dress was daringly strapped with daffodil yellow taffetas, and the effect was good. There is a great deal of brown and yellow about, and rich deep yellow promises decidedly to be the favourite evening shade, while it is much seen in millinery.



No. 944. A Velveteen Blouse.

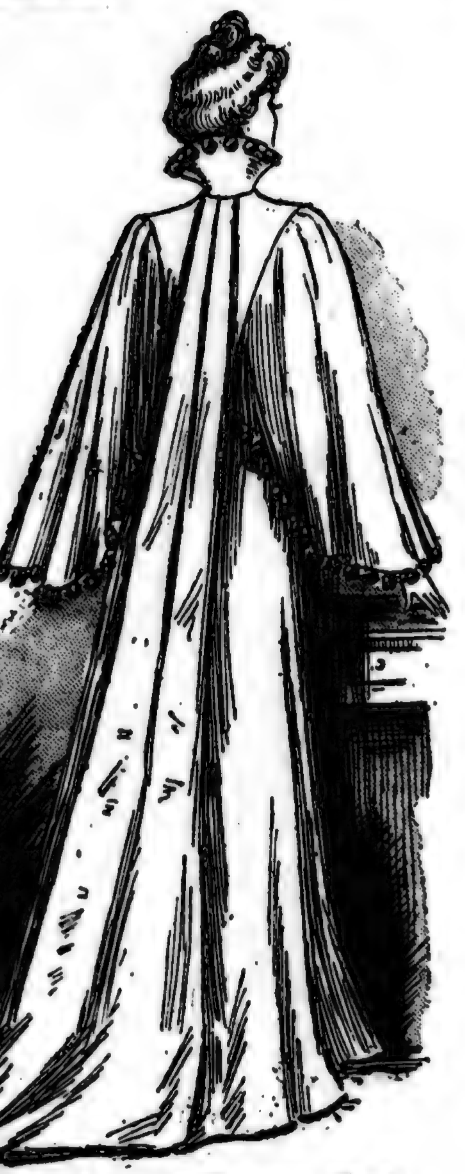
For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

"I think your book and patterns by far and away better than any others at the same price."

Although each winter felt is to the fore as a material for hat shapes, the taste for made-up hats—hats manufactured entirely by the milliner on a foundation of buckram or wire—is increasing. Several smart hats of the Georgian or three-cornered type are being carried out in alternate bands of pale-hued cloth and darker velvet. Mirror velvet and panne are being enormously used. Even the "rough-weather hats" of parti-coloured straw or felt are distinguished by a black velvet binding and bows of the same. As to the black velvet hat, its name is legion, although the types are restricted to two—the picture and the toque. Hats of stitched cloth abound.

Toques (especially those of black velvet) are inclined to be flat and broad, with rolled brim, something of the matador or bolero type, so popularised since the days of *Carmen* and the consequent display of the national Spanish costume. Straw hats are not in very great numbers worn for early autumn. The war in China is given as the reason for the rise in the price of straw; but it is to be noted that *everything* is considerably dearer in this year of grace 1900 than it was, say, five years ago. An expert has pronounced his opinion that the days of cheapness in England have vanished—with other good things. Perhaps that fact is not an unmixed evil. When the expectation of getting everything "dirt cheap" is no longer in existence, we may dispense with the shoal of worthless foreign imports which flooded our markets to the detriment of our own superior (and therefore more highly priced) commodities.



No. 945. Art Dressing Gown.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 1s. 0½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

CHILD'S JACKET IN GERMAN STITCH.

This cosy little jacket is suitable for a child of one or two years, and when worked with a pretty shade of wool looks dressy as well as keeping baby happy and comfortable. Take a long hook of a suitable thickness for the wool and make 100 chain, turn and take up each chain stitch, drawing the wool through until the 100 stitches are all upon the needle, as in Fig. 29. Work back to starting-point by putting wool over needle and draw through 1 loop, * wool over and draw through last loop and another one which makes a perpendicular bar, repeat from * to end of row as Fig. 30, and this completes the first row.

2nd row as in 1st row, drawing wool through each upright bar of previous row, and return as before. Fig. 31.

The whole jacket is worked in this manner. When the stitch is mastered proceed with the shaping of jacket.

Work 23 stitches of 2nd row, and let out one stitch by making a stitch between 2 bars, work 2 and increase 1 again, which begins the shoulder; go on without increasing till there are only 25 stitches to take up; increase 1, work 2, increase 1, and go on plain to end of row. Turn and work back in same manner as first row.

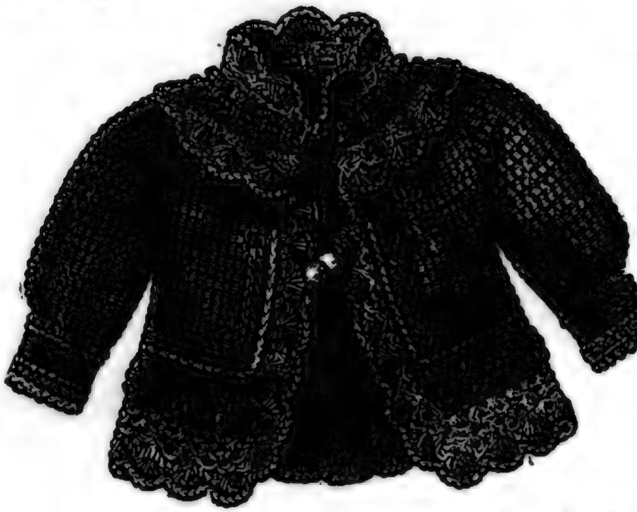
Increase at the same places for 12 more rows, making 13 outlets all together, when the 2 shoulders will look like small gussets.

Form the sleeve by working 15 plain rows the width of the gusset.

16th row, work forward as usual, but in returning make 3 chain between every 2nd and 3rd stitch; this forms a nap as in Fig. 32. Next 6 rows plain, and the 7th row with the nap again.

Next row, work a chain stitch into each stitch, turn, * 1 single crochet, 1 chain, miss 1, repeat from *, turn.

Next row, * 1 single crochet catching down into 1st row of chain, 3 chain, miss 1, 1 single crochet and repeat from *.



Sew the sleeve up on wrong side, and make the other sleeve in the same manner, before going on with the body of jacket, and ornament the space between the rows of naps with a row of herring-boning either in the same colour or a contrast, which makes a very pretty cuff. Fig 33.

Now commence working the jacket again and make 4 rows straight across.

5th row:—increase 1 stitch under each arm.

8th row:—increase 1 under each arm and at centre of back.

10th row:—increase 1 at centre of back.

17th row:—make a row of chain.

18th row:—* 1 single crochet, 5 chain, 1 single crochet into next stich, repeat from *.

19th row:—chain.

20th row:—repeat 18th row.

21st row:—repeat 19th row.

22nd row:—repeat 20th row which makes 3 rows of naps.

23rd row:—repeat 21st row.

24th row:—3 chain, 1 single crochet, miss 1, repeat. Turn the work back in same manner and make 3 rows of open work.

Break off the wool and commence at the neck by working 1 row of naps as in 16th row of sleeve.

2nd row:—chain all along, turn.

3rd row:—3 chain, 1 double crochet into first stitch from needle, *1 ch., miss 1, 2 d. c., repeat from *.

4th row:—as in 18th row of jacket. See Fig. 34, break off wool. Begin at bottom of right front and work a row of chain stitch up right front, round the neck and down the left front. Then a row same as the 24th row of jacket all round.

Next row * 1 s. c. 3 chain, 1. s. c., into next loop, 3 chain, 1 d. c. 2 ch., 1 d. c. into next stitch, repeat from * all round.

Next row, 4 long picots between 2 double crochets, thus—wool over, loop through as for d. c. wool over, loop through, work all together as in Fig. 35, leaving 1 loop on needle which work next, * 2 ch. 1 d. c. in 2nd loop, 2 ch., 4 long picots between 2 d. c., repeat from * all round.

Finish the bottom with a second row of this edge, and work a row of chain stitch all round to firm the scallop.

Decorate the neck with a tie-over frill to match the edge of jacket and draw a crocheted string through the open loops at the neck to tie in front, ending the strings with wool daisies.

To make the daisy, wind the wool thickly round two fingers, tie firmly round centre and fix in the crotcheted cord, cut the loop and shape into a round ball. Work a row of herringboning inside the border and up fronts. (See Illustration on this page.)

For further details and other useful patterns, see "Wool Crochet Work," No. 2 of "Myra's Library of Needlework," price 1½d., post free, from all booksellers, and from Messrs. Beeton and Co., 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

RESULT of the AUGUST

Missing Word Competition.

Fifty Prizes: Fifty Gun Metal Watches.

These have been awarded to the fifty following competitors, who filled in correctly the largest number of the missing words:—

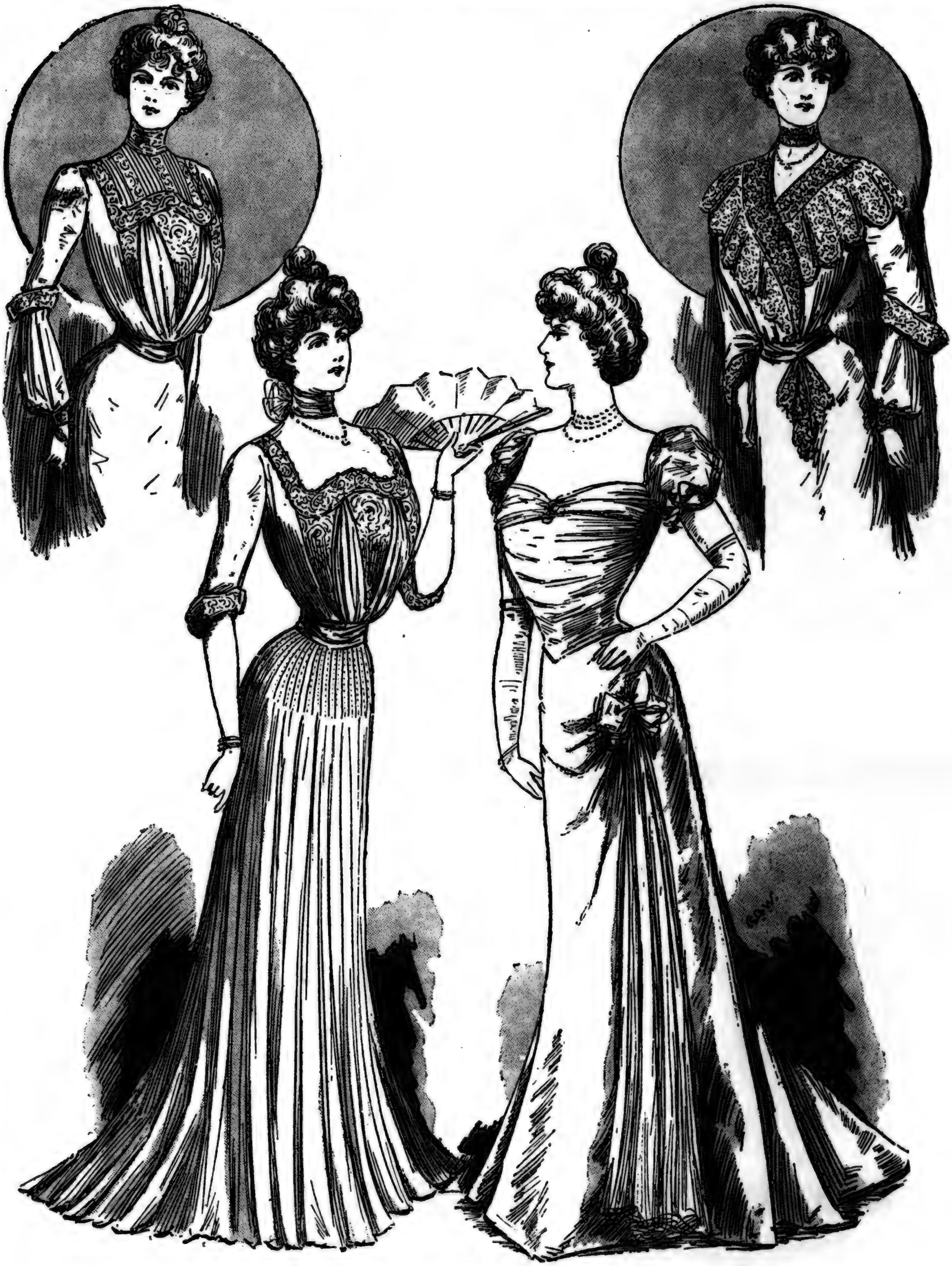
Mrs. Norah Hanrahan, Co. Cork
Miss Ethel M. Irving, Keswick
Miss Rose Bourdillon, Walmer
Mrs. Coe, Bradford.
Mrs. Webb, Mile End.
Miss V. A. Tyler, Blackheath
Miss E. Stephens. Paignton
Mrs. H. E. Richmond, Warrington
Miss Oakford, Camden Road
Miss L. O'Shea, Kingston
Miss Edith Molini, London, E.C.
Mrs. Martin, Wandsworth Common
Miss Florence Livings, Reading
Miss Beatrice Lawrence, Acton
Miss H. Hammond, London, N.E.
Miss S. Hewn, Catford
Miss Gilbert, Ware
Mrs. W. Gray, Dover
Miss K. A. Goodwin, Newton Abbot
Mrs. Faint, Canonbury
Mrs. L. B. Ettling, Gravesend
Miss Coxall, Walthamstow
Miss Fannie C. Curtis, Neath
Miss Bugden, Erith
Miss Booth, York
Mrs. J. O. Borley, Brixton
Miss H. F. Woods, Bromley
Mrs. Edgar Wooldridge, Paddington
Miss Addison-Scott, Arbroath
Miss A. O. Bell, Timperley
Miss T. L. Bishop, Norwich
Mrs. Browning, New Southgate
Mrs. Chaffer, Thaxted
Miss R. Coomber, Tunbridge Wells
Mrs. F. R. Carter, Hull
Miss M. R. Harrod, Welland
Miss Harlus, West Kensington
Mrs. Haygarth, Gravesend
Mrs. L. Kidd, Wantage
Mrs. Mathias, Carmarthen
Miss Pauline Maynard, Brixton
Miss E Manning, W. Hampstead
Miss E. Paxman, London, S.E.
Mrs. W. J. Poole, Maidstone
Miss Pasnett, Hammersmith
Mrs. Skipwith Parker, Ealing
Mrs. A. Silcock, Wigan
Miss Hilda R. Sullivan, Sandycove
Miss Snare, Cambridge
Mrs. Timms, S. Bermondsey

Below is the text, with the missing words correctly inserted.

Predictions as to the weather we may expect during August and September are *disconcerting* from their *very* variety. We are told to expect a daily *downpour*; we are asked to remember that a *torrid* temperature requires light clothing. Nervous holiday seekers *reflect* that Cornwall is fairly free from rain in the *wettest* English summer; they also *remember* that Cornwall is not so *bracing* as the East Coast. The best thing we can do is to *ignore* predictions. As reflection points out equal *disadvantages* on all sides, let us e'en *select* a place which we wish to see, and let us trust to our being able to enjoy it with as few *drawbacks* as possible.

For particulars of a new competition see page 39.

Miss N. A. writes:—"The fashions are very good indeed, also the information on general subjects."



Nos. 946 to 949. EVENING GOWNS AND THEATRE BLOUSES.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Empire and Princess Gowns, 1s. 0½d.; Bodices, each 6½d., post free, of MADAME MYRA, *95, Regent Street, W.*

Notes of the Month.

A PLAID FLANNEL.

No flannel beats Viyella as a shirt material as well as for underwear and children's frocks, because it is so soft and delicate, and washes so beautifully. But we want patterns of a different sort for our smarter shirts to those which are preferable for morning shirts and underclothing. The charming stripes and chequers in useful or dainty colours which distinguish the last edition of the Viyella patterns are now supplemented with a range of really lovely, rich-hued tartans, which wash as well as the other designs, and yet which have all the appearance of an expensive plaid. The shirt in our coloured plate this month gives some idea of the extreme stylishness of the Viyella plaids, which are fast colours and unshrinkable, like all the Viyella flannels. Viyella is to be had at any draper's in London or provincial towns. Everybody ought to try the Viyella plaids. The darker ones would not need washing, and could be decorated with velvet collar and cuff to match the prevailing plaid shade.

VIYELLA HOSIERY.

The yarn which is woven into the dainty Viyella flannel is being also manufactured into a really beautiful "hosiery"—a sanitary stockingette material, very soft and silky of surface—for undergarments. All underwear is to be obtained made of this ideal fabric for ladies', gentlemen's, or children's use. Viyella Hosiery never shrinks nor "felts" together; it never gets hard and stiff, and the garments retain their shape. The softness and silky smoothness cannot irritate the most sensitive skin. Viyella Hosiery is to be had in white, natural shades and colours, of all good-class drapers and outfitters.

The Theatrical Ladies' Guild is an institution which deserves the widest patronage. Miss Fanny Brough is the president, and the committee comprises many names well known in the theatrical world. Members are invited, who pay 1s. a year, and must contribute at least two articles of clothing for a baby. There is a lending library for members of the Guild, and a club has been formed in connection with it, open daily from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (subscription only 2s. 6d.). The club offers many advantages, including astonishingly cheap meals. The offices of the Guild are at 18, Russell Street, W.C.

MONODYE STOCKINGS.

Messrs. Cartwright and Warner, the well-known woollen manufacturers, makers of the Premier Finish (Squirrel Brand) woollen underwear, are also the manufacturers of the excellent Monodye Stockings. This hosiery is pure wool, and rejoices in a thoroughly fast dye. There is no fear in Monodye stockings that the rich black will fade into a dull green at the first wash. They are to be had in various weights and textures. The shape is very good, and will not shrink, or alter after repeated washings. Everybody must be delighted with the All-wool Monodye Stockings. The name "Monodye" is stamped on each pair.

PIRLE FINISHED CLOTHS.

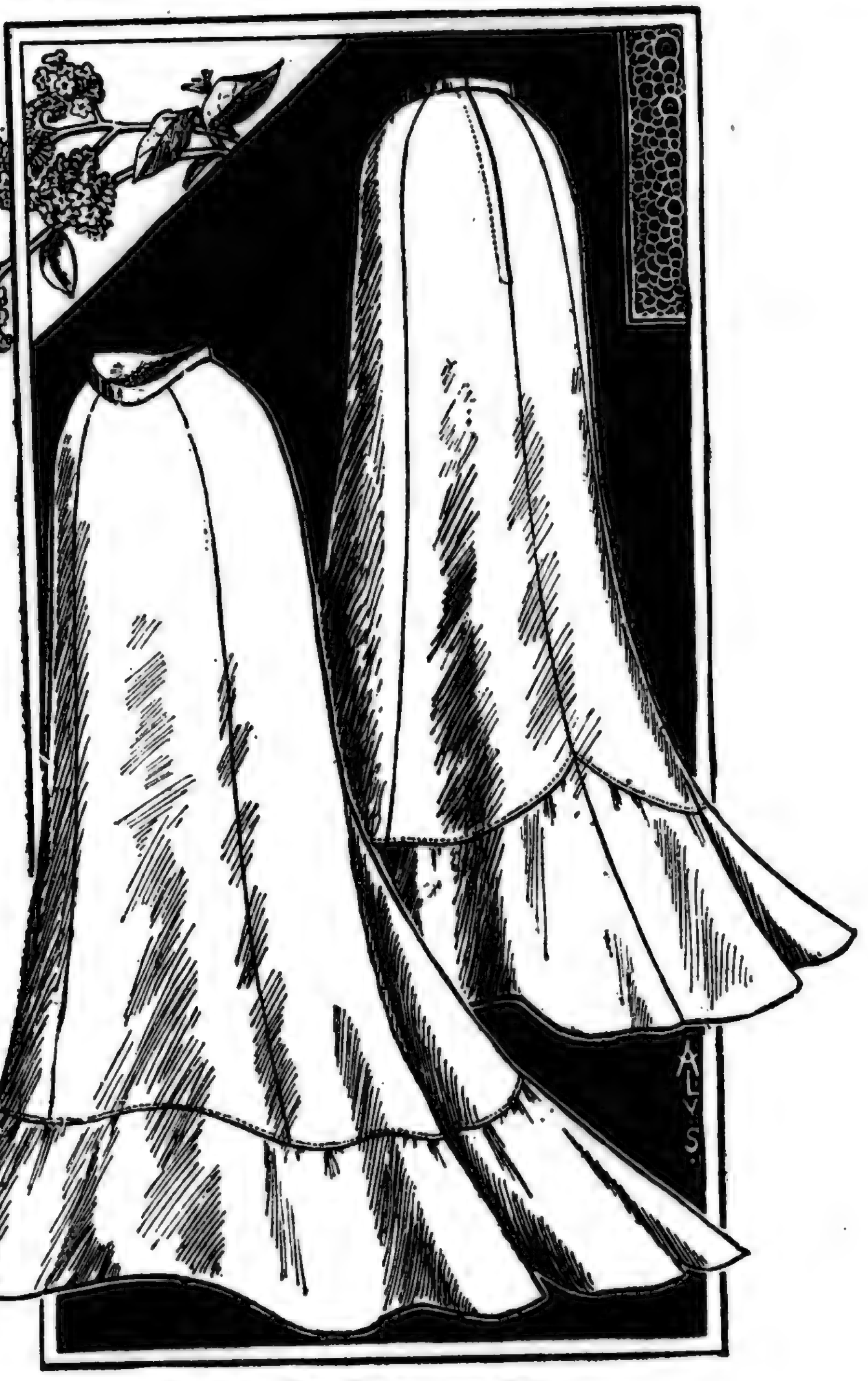
It is not wise to have an autumn or winter tailor gown—be it for the street, for cycling, or for travelling—built of any cloth or coating that is not "Pirle finished." The period is a wet one, and really it is no joke to pay six or seven guineas or more for a coat and skirt which cockles or spots wherever rain or mud happens to touch it. All this is obviated if we insist on having a Pirle finished cloth, and we ought to insist that tailor or dressmaker leaves exposed in one place a piece of the selvedge with the magic word "Pirle" stamped upon it, so that we know we have what we want, and can rest content. "Pirle finish" is a clever process, invented by the famous dyers, Ripley and Son, which utterly negatives the harmful effect of wet on cloths. It adds hardly any appreciable amount to the price; it in no way alters the beauty of any stuff, and it has advantages to which fabrics not so prepared cannot lay claim. All good drapers keep Pirle finished coatings, cloths, alpacas, &c. They can be had from Messrs. Nicholson, Limited, St. Paul's Churchyard.

For Value Received.—A remarkable soothing and recuperative effect is experienced by all who take Horlick's Malted Milk. It is satisfying as well, and enables business men and brain workers to dispense with stimulants, and to obtain something for their money which will do them permanent good. Of all chemists. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. Send for free sample and explanatory matter to Horlick and Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.—[Advt.]

EASILY MADE SOUP.

How is it that the average British housewife and the ordinary British cook-general cannot struggle with the mysteries of soup? This highly nourishing (if properly made) item of the dinner menu is to be found daily on the humblest Continental tables. Why cannot Britishers follow suit? But they do not dare or will not take the trouble to make soup, and it is therefore fortunate that our great manufacturers of "comestibles" provide the materials for good soup in the form of powder, shreds, solid tablets, &c., which can be turned into nourishing soup with the addition of a little water, a few vegetables, a trifling attention. No "condensed" soups sold in convenient portable form can beat Crosse and Blackwell's for flavour, for purity, for nourishing properties. Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell have seven distinct varieties—gravy, Julienne, mulligatawny, household, green pea, Cressy, tomato. They are sold in small, easily-stored tablets, each of which provides half a pint of good wholesome soup. Crosse and Blackwell's Soup Tablets can be obtained of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, New Bridge Street, E.C.

That dread disease, consumption, is so prevalent, unhappily, in the British Isles that most people are interested in its treatment. To them we commend the perusal of a wonderfully clear and comprehensive pamphlet, "Simple Directions for the Open-air Treatment of Consumption at Home," published by Messrs. Allen and Hanburys, Plough Court, Lombard Street, E.C. The pamphlet costs the modest sum of 1d. (2d. post free), yet it gives a singularly clear and comprehensive account of the new consumptive cure adapted to home treatment. All interested in phthisis and its relief should read this pamphlet.



No. 950. The Foundation Skirt.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

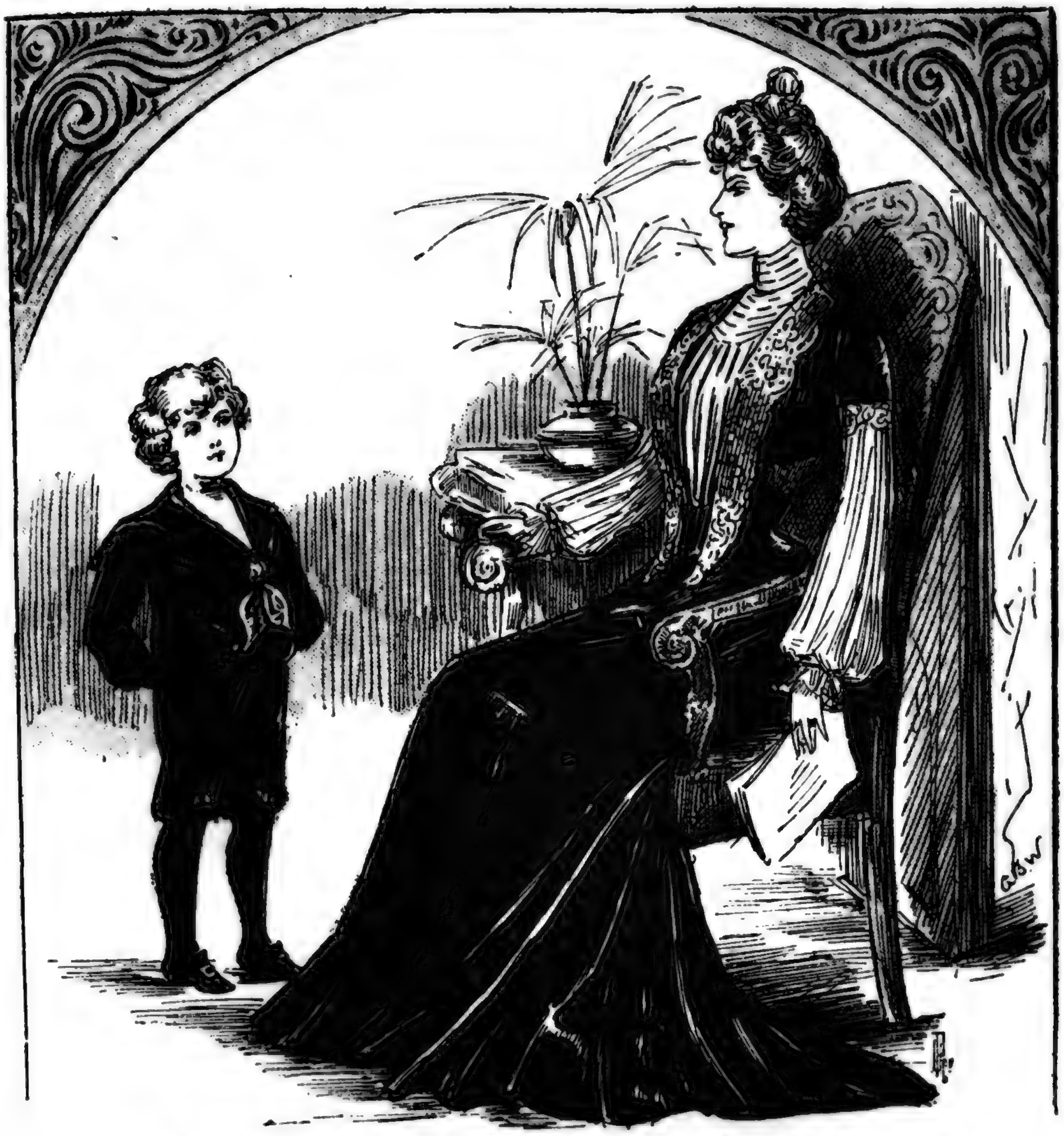
Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Now that winter is approaching it is more necessary than ever that we should perform our daily ablutions in soft water. And what water-softener can beat in efficacy and fragrance Pasta Mack? These dainty white tablets dissolve at once, and

A dressmaker writes:—"I have used 'Myra's' patterns for a quarter of a century, and can find nothing to beat them for style.

perform their work in dissolving. Their fragrance gives a most delicate perfume, not only to the water they soften, but to the whole of the dressing-room or bath-room. Three or four will soften the water in a big bath; as for the basin, half a tablet is ample. All chemists, perfumers, and stores keep Pasta Mack.

What woman, who has any claims to possess a "figure," does not know of the inconvenience and torture of corset bones which suddenly snap at the waist line at the least opportune times? This objectional experience is quite obviated now by a very clever contrivance of Messrs. W. S. Thomson and Co., the well-known corset manufacturers. Their new corset is *hinged* at the waist, so that the wearer when she stoops or bends at the waist runs no risk of breaking the corset bones. The hinge is very cleverly contrived by cutting the corset across the hip, and adding an overlapped basque (the lap being underneath), so that the corset has sufficient suppleness at the spot where the sudden "spring" is necessary. All drapers and ladies' outfitters will supply this excellent and most durable corset.



Nos. 951 and 952. A Suit and Tea Gown of Louis Velveteen.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Suit, Skirt or Bodice, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

The lavender fields round Mitcham and Wallington, as autumn approaches, are the glory of the whole neighbourhood. There is no finer sight to be obtained within such a short distance from the metropolis than that of a lavender field in full bloom, and any admirer of Nature is sure to derive great pleasure from such a sight. Among the extensive lavender fields near Wallington, those belonging to Messrs. John Jakson and Co. are very noticeable for their extent and cultivation. This firm, who are very large growers and distillers, also own extensive fields of peppermint and other herbs in the same district, all of which are full of interest to any friend of these old-fashioned Mitcham essential oil industries. No scents surpass in pure fragrance these old English perfumes. Messrs. Jakson's Lavender Water is the best of its type.

All professional dressmakers recognise the excellence of Antarctic Whalebone, which is manufactured from the real article, preserving all the good qualities, while it remains at a moderate price. Natural whalebone is now so dear that it is almost possible to say that it is worth its weight in gold. Antarctic Whalebone has another great advantage—it is manufactured in 18-yard lengths, so that there is no waste.

In these days of cycling, it is absolutely necessary to have stockings neat-fitting and trim about the ankle. The only way to ensure this with comfort to the wearer and safety to the stocking, is to use a well-made elastic stocking suspender, like the "Velvet Grip." This can be had with belt or supplied with nickel safety pins, which secure it to the corset edge. Only thoroughly good elastic is used. An important feature is the rubber "Velvet Grip" clasp, which holds the stocking as in a vice, without in the smallest way dragging or tearing at the texture. The Velvet Grip Stocking Suspender can be obtained from any drapers or ladies' outfitters, also from Mr. J. S. Gregg, 92, New Bond Street, W.

Everybody knows and appreciates Aspinall's Enamel Paints, but fewer, I think, have tried this firm's Sanitary Wapicti, an unglazed wash for walls, obtainable in the most beautiful art colours. Thirty-six shades are kept in stock, but any other can be had to order. All stores and oilmen keep Aspinall's Wapicti as well as the glossy enamel paints, which beautify our homes and give a pleasant, cleanly occupation at the same time. Wapicti is far preferable to varnished paper for walls and staircases. It is *washable*, and is a strong disinfectant.

MYRA'S LIBRARY OF NEEDLEWORK.

NOW READY.

An important Series of Handbooks, plentifully illustrated, dealing with all kinds of **Plain and Fancy Needlework**, for Amateur or Professional workers. The back numbers are always kept in print.

The Handbooks are published at ONE PENNY EACH (1½d., post free). They are also sold in assorted packets of fifteen, at 1/6, post free.

HANDBOOKS ALREADY PUBLISHED.

No. 1, SEQUIN AND JEWEL EMBROIDERY.—This handsome handbook contains over 20 Illustrations and full descriptions for making this new and beautiful style of Art Needlework. The most expensive Sequin trimming can be made at very small cost.

No. 2, WOOL CROCHET WORK. (Part I.)—Contains 45 Illustrations. Full descriptions for making more than 20 useful articles for Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's wear. The descriptions are carefully prepared, and are thoroughly reliable.

No. 3, DRAWN WORK. (Part I.)—25 Examples of this pretty and effective needlework, with full descriptions for beginners. This work is executed on Linen, Art Linen, and Canvas.

No. 4, PLAIN NEEDLEWORK.—48 Illustrations. How to use a Needle, Stitches, Seams, Patching, Bands, Run and Fell Seams, Gussets, Tucks, Gatherings, Button Hole Hemming, &c.

No. 5, SMOCKING. (Part I.)—Contains 28 Illustrations of this very pretty and useful form of needlework, which is invaluable in working children's clothes, ladies' blouses, shirts, &c., in various silks and cottons.

No. 6, COTTON KNITTING.—29 Illustrations.—How to knit Shamrock, Palm Leaf, Cockle Shell, Seed Point and Diamond, Maltese, Cingalese, and Heart Lace, Greek Insertion, Pomegranate Border, &c. Also complete designs fot Lace Collars, D'Oyleys, &c.

No. 7, ORIENTAL EMBROIDERIES.—This handbook has been prepared by an expert, and contains very beautiful and original designs in Egyptian, Algerian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Embroidery. 29 Illustrations.

No. 8, STOCKING KNITTING. (Part I.)—22 Illustrations. Is an exceedingly practical and instructive pamphlet showing how to knit the different styles of toe and heel, ladies' stockings, gentlemen's socks, and children's night socks.

No. 9, MACRAME LACE.—Contains 27 Illustrations of this most ancient of crafts. Many novel and pleasing designs are given, and the working is carefully described and clearly illustrated.

No. 10, COTTON CROCHET.—An excellent guide to the making of Lace D'Oyleys, Borders, Edgings, and Greek Insertion. 21 Illustrated designs.

No. 11, NETTING.—20 Illustrations. How to make Fishing and Tennis Nets, Hammocks, Shopping Bags, D'Oyleys, Purses, &c.

No. 12, CANVAS WORK.—Illustrated by 32 engravings. Contains many beautiful designs that can be applied to a variety of purposes.

No. 13, STOCKING KNITTING. (Part II.)—Deals exhaustively with gentlemen's cycling stockings with ornamental tops, ladies' decorated stockings, clox, openwork fronts, &c. 12 Illustrations.

No. 14, SIMPLE EMBROIDERIES.—Contains 29 Illustrations of simple but effective embroideries worked on such ordinary and easily obtained materials as cretonne, huckaback, glass cloth, &c.

No. 15, WOOL CROCHET WORK. (Part II.)—14 Illustrations. Very pretty designs for working Shawls, Sofa Rugs, Ladies' Vests, Tam-o'-Shanter, Infants' Jacket and Shoes.

No. 16, FILET GUIPURE LACE.—Contains some very beautiful designs. The working is simply described, and the merest novice could not fail to understand the very careful designs and sketches (27 in number) which accompany the letterpress.

No. 17, CROCHET LACE.—20 Illustrations of Link Pattern, Maltese, Diamond, Fan and Braid Lace. The descriptions are carefully written, and some very handsome designs are given.

No. 18, LACE BRAID WORK.—Illustrated by 32 engravings. Describes the working of Picotina, Honiton Lace, Pompadour, and other Embroideries suitable for Tea and Sideboard Cloths, Duchesse Table Covers, Sachets.

No. 19, WOOL KNITTING.—How to knit Babies' Boots, Gaiters, Socks, and Bonnets, Shawls, Underskirts, &c. 20 Illustrations.

No. 20, RIBBON & OTHER EMBROIDERIES.—Contains a variety of designs for Tea-Cloths, Table Centres, Tea Cosies, Nightdress Cosies, Cushion Covers, &c. 27 Illustrations.

No. 21, SMOCKING. (Part II.).—Illustrated by 29 engravings. Contains some very pretty and effective designs.

No. 22, DRESSMAKING. (Part I.—The Bodice).—Treats of the Choice of Materials, Self-Measurement: Cutting, Fitting, Pressing and Boning Bodices. Illustrated by nearly 30 diagrams.

No. 23, EMBROIDERY STITCHES.—This hand book tells the worker what materials will look best, and what stitches are most suitable. It contains 103 illustrations, which are so clear that the merest tyro cannot fail to understand them.

No. 24, DRAWN WORK. (Part II.)—Contains 40 illustrations of Faggot Stitch, Herring Bone, Clusters, Fringes, Wheels, Point de Reprise, &c., &c.

No. 25, STOCKING KNITTING. (Part III.)—Contains many pretty fancy Stockings and Socks for Ladies and Children; also Socks for our Soldiers.

No. 26, WOOLLEN COMFORTS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. (well shaped, quickly made); Balaklava Helmets, Cholera Belts, Tam-o'-Shanters, Socks, Guernseys, Cardigan Jackets, &c.

No. 27, WOOL CROCHET WORK (Part III.)

IN PREPARATION.

PILLOW LACE; WOOL KNITTING (Part II.), &c.
SMOCKING (Part III.).

BEETON & CO., Ltd., 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

A winner of a prize writes:—"Your competitions are genuine."

Shopping by Post.

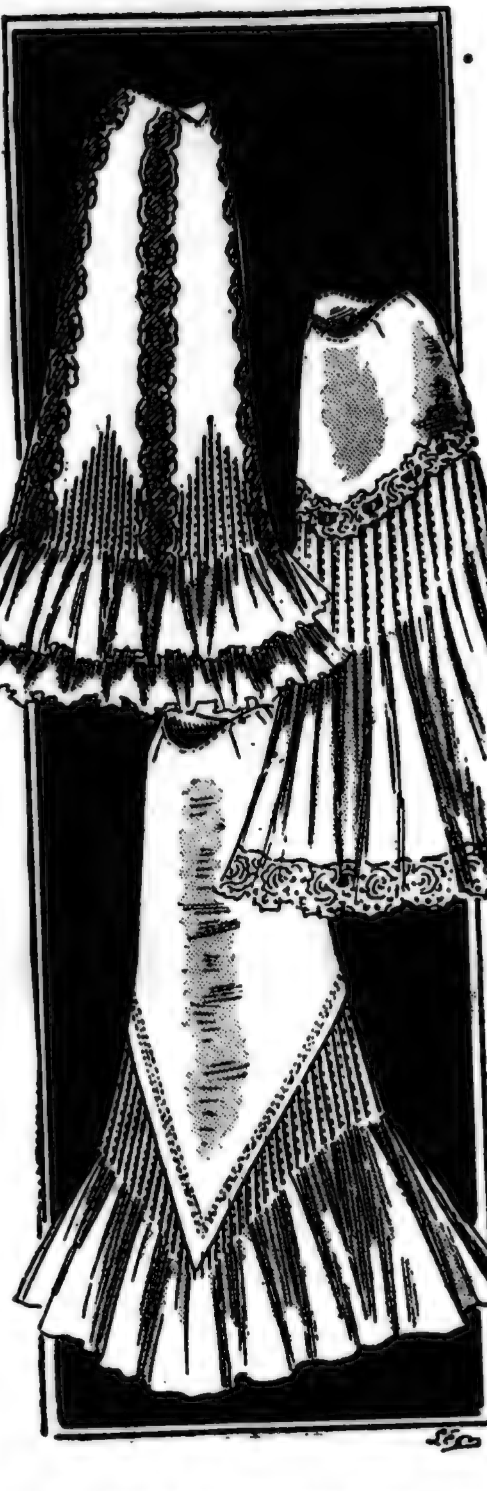
EVERYBODY is wearing, or is going to wear, hairy pastel frieze, and everybody shrinks at the ordinary price. But there are some firms who have secured pieces of the fashionable material at prices which permit them to offer pastel friezes at quite a moderate figure. Messrs. Nicholson's, Limited, of St. Paul's Churchyard have 45-inch pastel frieze at 2s. 3¾d. the yard—quite a popular price—in all the lovely new shades. Chequered hairy tweeds, much of the frieze type, they are offering at the same price, and they have beautiful cycling Pirle-finished checks (just the thing for smart tailor gowns) at only 2s. 11¾d; these last are 48 inches wide, and are really excellent. Ladies should see for themselves. A post-card will ensure by return, post free, the arrival of a large box of patterns, which will give a better idea than pages of description. I consider a certain new tweed I saw at Messrs. Nicholson's a marvel of cheapness. It is handsome in appearance, of good weight for autumn and winter wear, is 44 inches wide, and costs the modest sum of 1s. 6d. per yard. Matelassé tweeds (figured with an indistinct pattern) are highly effective (2s. 11¾d., 46 inches wide). The heather mixture tweeds are most handsome, and there is a rich check tweed—large line chequers of a bright shade crossing a duller ground) 52 inches wide, for the new sacque coats, at only 2s. 11¾d. the yard. Messrs. Nicholson's fabrics are stocked in all the fashionable shades or colour combinations. They have lovely ranges of plain cloths from 1s. 11¾d. the yard.

A speciality of Messrs. Nicholson's is the wonderful Henrietta cashmere—in black, and as many as twenty shades. It is of excellent appearance and wearing qualities, and it is to be had at the trifling price of 1s. 11¾d. This firm's famous "Empress Queen" serge, commencing at 1s. 0¾d., even at that figure is unshrinkable, handsome in appearance, and is fast in colour. An excellent quality of the serge costs 1s. 11¾d., and it rises as high as 4s. 11d. The serge is so steadfast that it may be washed with impunity.

In the summer I had to descant on Messrs. Nicholson's superb range of mercerised cottons, which looked equal in surface, hang, and colour to the best glacés, at 9¾d. the yard (32 inches wide). They are still stocking these (and their mercerised moirettes) for evening dress foundations and pretty shirts, and they have added, at the same price, a range of the same thing, mercerised cottons, *striped*. The stripes are in various sizes, and the colours are lovely. I recall a peach mercerised cotton, with broad inch stripes, looking as good as a first-class silk. What a blouse this would make, decorated with one of Messrs. Nicholson's cheap but effective guipure laces! In black this fabric is wonderful—just like good silk.

IT is a source of regret to many ladies that only professional dressmakers can be supplied by the Dressmakers' Supply Stores, 145, Aldersgate Street, E.C. The rule is rigidly adhered to; but, after all, private ladies can benefit by the good taste and low prices which reign here by getting their dressmakers to buy for them. The trimmings—one of the best departments of this enterprising firm—show a capital range of the lovely new French lace decorations, which are to be appliquéd on a gown, and give an embroidered effect. These lace trimmings in black or white are beautifully worked up with chiffon, baby ribbon, sequins, beads, &c. They are really rich, and so moderate in price for their quality. The range of stitched cloth and velvet trimmings I recommend to those dressmakers who have no skill as machinists—their name is legion. No decoration for cloth is equal in beauty and durability to neat stitching, and stitching most customers clamour for. These straight or waved bands of stitched material are therefore a veritable boon. The trimming department shows a beautiful collection of detachable yokes and sleeves of sequin net (some of which I shall make a point of having sketched for my next number) and dainty lace boleros, to say nothing of braid and stitched cloth boleros, the pattern supported in place by a net background. Patterns of all the new materials and linings are sent off, post free, on application; but I advise all dressmakers who live in or near London to call and see these yokes and sleeves.

The Dressmakers' Supply Stores have stocked all the new friezes and hairy materials—so much in demand—besides beautiful cloths for dresses and mantles. They have box and heavy cloths for capes and coats, the new heavy chequered tweeds for rough weather wraps, "fleeces" of all shades for children's coats, reversible cloths, &c. I have never seen a better range of soft satins, washing and other light silks, of dainty striped silks for evening gowns and blouses.



NOS. 953 TO 955. THREE SILK PETTICOATS.

For Description see pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, each 6½d., post free, of MADAME MYRA, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Linings, as usual, are a speciality. The striped satins for coat linings are capital, and there are beautiful foundation linings for skirts, besides the famous "Roman satin," and the equally beautiful taffeteen, which I always recommend to my correspondents. A new lining is the "Paris," light and durable, like a good silk foundation, though it is but a mercerised cotton. I must pull up, however, as space is lacking for more details, but I must just mention the new sewing machine, with its "vibrating shuttle." By an easy mechanism, this machine stitches *backwards or forwards*, so it is never necessary to *turn the work*. Dressmakers in these days of ornamental stitching will realise what this means to a machinist who is stitching a large garment like a skirt or mantle.

"MYRA."

◆

THE POSTMAN'S KNOCK.

"BY Jove! but you are late, postman," is a remark which is often heard as the letter-carrier trudges along, and delivers his anxiously-awaited missives. But in fact, is it not surprising that the all-important officer is not more often belated? Some postmen are finer pedestrians than others, and when he was a postman in Scarborough, William Henry Fletcher was as fine a walker as ever wore the uniform of the G.P.O. When he worked a lengthy round he invariably did it as quickly as any man in the district. But sad troubles overtook him. He had not been in very good health, and when on his annual holiday in Ireland, he caught a chill, and resumed his duties to find his health still more broken. He was suddenly stricken with acute rheumatism. At the end of three weeks he was compelled to give in, and for nineteen weeks he was "off." He then returned, worked for sixteen weeks, and broke down again. He again tried to resume work after resting for a few weeks at a Cottage Hospital, but in June last year the final crash came. He was being wheeled in a bath chair along the street one afternoon when a friend met him. "How are you now, Fletcher?" was the question addressed to him. With a sad emphasis he replied: "I shall never work again; I am done." But he can now walk about without the crutches. The change has been brought about in this manner. Early in November last his sister said, "Do try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." It was in a spirit of scepticism that he began taking the pills, but after the second box was finished a change took place. "I felt as if something had got hold of me," he said, "I wanted to get up." And on Christmas Eve he got up, and up he has been every day since then. He has continued taking the pills, and now his strength has returned to a marvellous extent, and compared with his condition six months ago, he is a new man. In the course of a conversation at his home, 36, Murchison Street, Scarborough, he said: "I was told that blood was my great need. Without it I should go into into a consumption. But I have regained blood now, and the credit must be due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for I have taken no other medicine since November."

Mr. Fletcher's present appearance is an eloquent testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is ever ready to admit this to be the case. Had it not been for the happy thought of his sister, he would now have been a confirmed invalid, or perchance one of the great majority. This is another case in which, by their great value as a tonic and blood builder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured a case which ordinary medicine failed entirely to benefit. It must be distinctly borne in mind that they are not ordinary medicine, and that the substitutes too often offered in place of them are useless. Among the disorders which have been cured by the genuine pills may be mentioned anæmia, "decline," consumption, rheumatism, paralysis, St. Vitus dance, indigestion, palpitation, and all forms of female weakness. They are sold at two shillings and ninepence a box, or six boxes for thirteen and nine, by Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn Viaduct, London, and by chemists.

A lady living in London says:—"I intend to take your journal every month."

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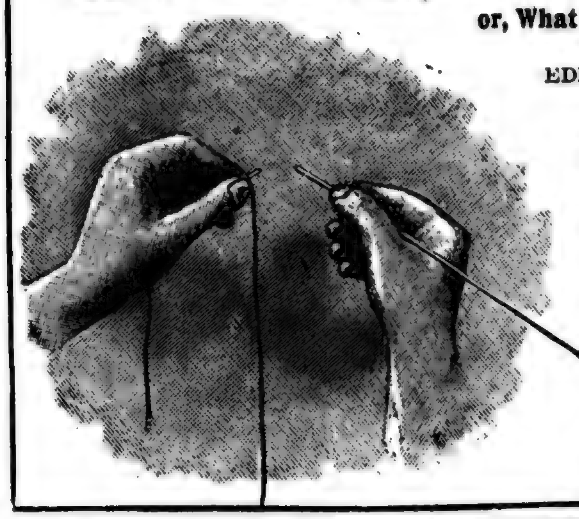
PRICE THREEPENCE. **THE BOOK OF "HOWS"**
or, What may be done with Wools in every Home.



EDITED BY MISS LOCK
(Needlework Examiner to the London School Board),

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Ladies who do Knitting or Plain and Fancy Work, to purchase

Myra's Penny Library of Needlework.

They are profusely illustrated, and are carefully prepared to instruct novices as well as to supply the skilled worker with new ideas.

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Everything is copied nowadays—well, very nearly everything. NOBODY can sell the celebrated package containing

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100 pieces of China and Earthenware for a Guinea, containing a complete best Earthenware Dinner Service of 50 pieces, a China Tea Service of 28 pieces, finished in gold, with a useful assortment of crockery, including Jugs, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Pie-dishes, &c. that are useful in any home.

Please send a Post-card for Lists first and see what you are buying.

AGENTS ARE WANTED EVERYWHERE.

All Letters and Post-cards to the

PEARSON POTTERY CO., HANLEY, STAFFS.

BOTH TYRES PUNCTURED.

If lives were rated as ships are rated, how many would be registered as "A 1" at Lloyds'? Mighty few, let me tell you. Hardly one in a hundred. Ask the life insurance experts how many people they meet with who are sound and all right from top to toe. Why, if they didn't accept applicants more or less unsound there would be small show of business in that line.

Most of us are bicycles, with some part of the gear gone wrong, and plenty of folk pedal along through the world with both tyres punctured. A slow, heavy sort of progress, but the best they can do.

Here are two women who dragged on this fashion for twenty years; a thick slice to cut out of the thin average of a human sojourn here below—twenty years it was in each case. They are strangers to each other, but, wholly unwittingly, they say substantially the same thing. How many more like them do you suppose there are in England? Enough to fill Hyde Park with the saddest multitude you ever set eyes on.

Why don't they get well? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no medicine in this enlightened country to cure them? You hunt about for an answer to that question while I set down the facts as plain and short as I know how.

"For over twenty years," says Mrs. Charlotte Dennis, "I was miserable from indigestion, and the weakness that always goes with it. In all that time I don't believe I ate a single hearty meal. It was simply impossible. If I had been worth a million pounds, with all the luxuries of the earth at my command, I should have been half starved just the same.

"My appetite was hardly fit to call by that name. What little food I took did not give me any strength to speak of, and, after eating, I had a sense of weight and coldness at the stomach, pain at the chest, and an uneasy feeling around the heart.

"Finally my left side came to have no sensation in it, and I would occasionally fall down as though from want of support there. All this made me nervous, so that I slept by spells, and seldom had anything like like what may be called a night's rest. In the morning I arose tired and fagged, and in no condition for work or anything.

"As the complaint took more of a hold on me I grew weaker and weaker, and my legs and ankles commenced to swell, as if with dropsy. For months together I was confined to my bed. I was treated by doctor after doctor, and spent many pounds in physic; but I might better have let it alone and saved my money, for no good came of it.

"At last Mr. John Whitworth advised me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, and it soon relieved me. My food agreed with me, and I gained strength, and in a few weeks the trouble went away altogether, and I have been a well woman ever since."—Mrs. Charlotte Dennis, Cross Lane, Measham, June 7, 1899.

The same experience is related by the other woman. She adds that her breathing was so bad that she could not lie down on her bed at night, but had to be propped up with pillows. In time she became thin to the point of emaciation.

"There were periods of months continuously in which I was not able to do anything. Year after year this was the wretched life I led. There was but small comfort in it at best, and no happiness at all. I look back upon it now as one looks upon a nightmare dream, or as a traveller looks upon a time when he was lost in the wilderness and only escaped with his life.

"At last the knowledge came that led me to the remedy. Somebody who called at our house left a small book that had in it accounts of people who had been cured of the same complaint that ailed me by Mother Seigel's Syrup. Merely *hoping* there might be truth in these stories, though not really believing them, I bought the Syrup and began using it.

"From that day I improved, and it wasn't long before I was confident this was the medicine that was going to cure me. It seems like asking you to believe a good deal, after you consider how long and badly I was ill, but it *did* cure me, and I have enjoyed good health ever since, and you are welcome to tell the whole nation of it."—Mrs. M. Jones, Canol Llan, Eglwysbach, N. Wales, R.S.O., August 9, 1899.

Among people like these Mother Seigel's Syrup has been doing a great and good work for thirty years past. A host beyond counting bless the day when they first heard of it. Yes, and every soul of them is helping us tell the news to the rest.

Novelties in Dressmaking.

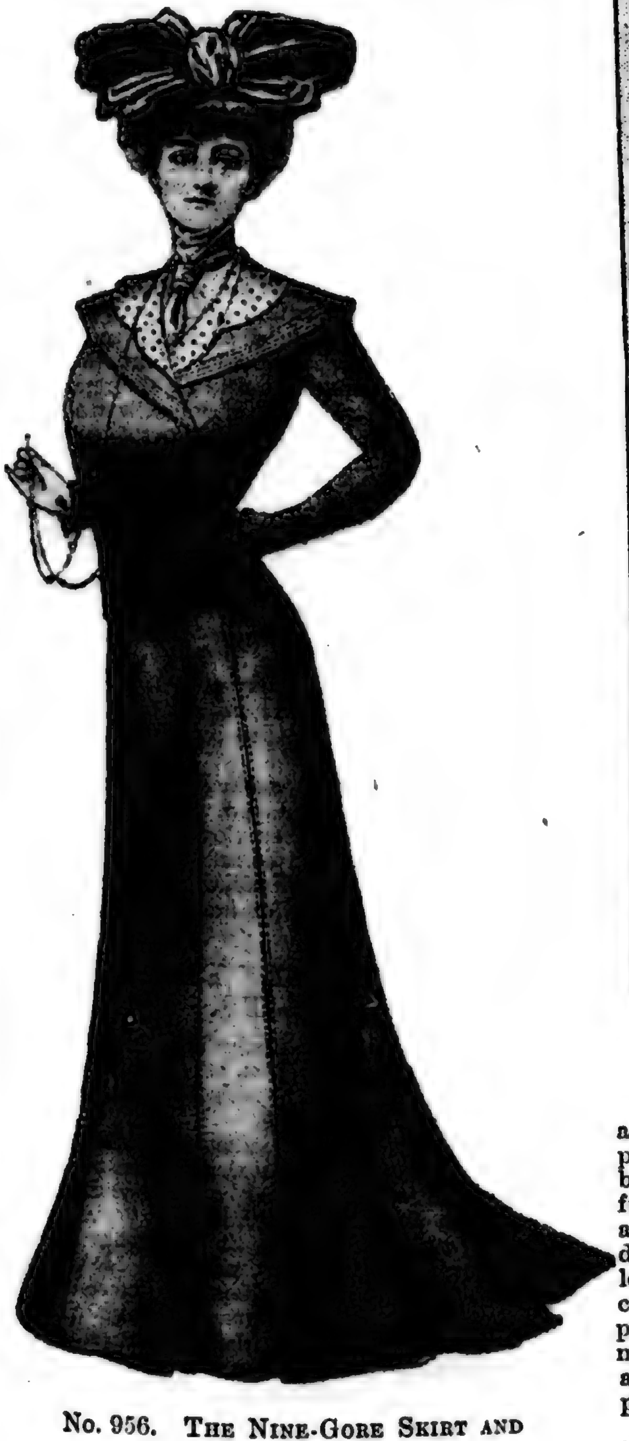
THE NINE-GORE SKIRT AND A NEW COAT.

THE patterns of both these new and charming garments are presented free with this our October number of special autumn fashions. Both are eminently up-to-date models, the one showing the latest edition of the pleated skirt, and the other being a representative sample of the short coats which will vie in popularity with the much longer, three-quarter length coats during the autumn and winter.

The skirt is in nine breadths, each seam (except at the back centre) offering scope for the introduction of a box-pleat some twelve inches deep, which enables the tight skirt to flow at the feet. This skirt should not be lined at all. When seamed, and hemmed, and pleated, the skirt is mounted on a five-gore foundation skirt (like No. 950), with a shaped flounce or a frill at the edge. The unlined skirt, let us remember, remains a peculiarity of the autumn styles as it has been during the summer.

The pattern of the skirt is in five pieces: half the front, three side breadths, and one back breadth—half the skirt. The pieces of the skirt when cut are tacked together according to the notches in the pattern, the extra pieces at the feet (for the pleats) being also seamed. The skirt must be very carefully fitted, and then the seams are carefully stitched and pressed, the seams to the pleats being stitched down with silk, for ornament, after pressing. The lower edge is hemmed by hand, invisibly with silk, care being taken that the hemming stitches do not penetrate to the surface of the material. This hem must be well pressed. Then each box-pleat is arranged, and is ironed down flat, the top of the pleat being secured at the back of the seam.

The back centres form a small reversed box-pleat in which is the opening, closed with hooks and eyes, or, better still, with a "skirt fastener" tape, which is double (to sew on each side of the opening), supplied with the clasps which are so much used for gloves.



No. 956. THE NINE-GORE SKIRT AND NEW COAT.

For Description see this Page.

THE CUT-OUT PAPER PATTERNS OF BOTH THESE MODELS ARE PRESENTED FREE WITH THIS NUMBER.

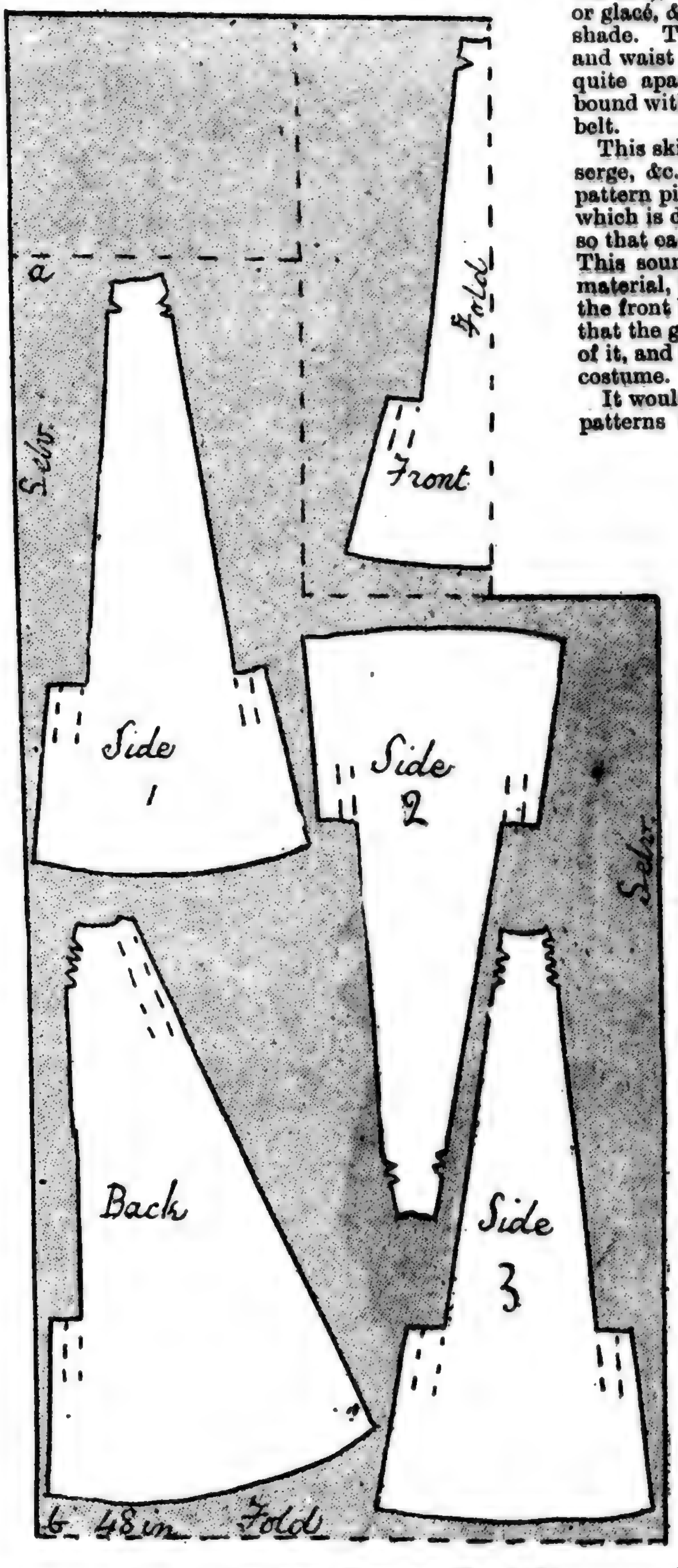


DIAGRAM OF SKIRT PATTERN (No. 956.)

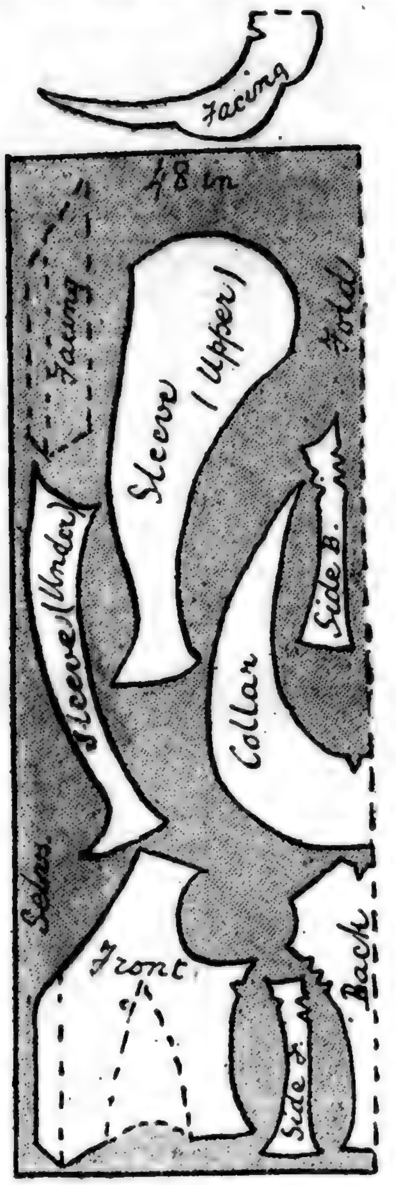


DIAGRAM OF COAT PATTERN (No. 956.)

The pocket is placed in the foundation skirt (see No. 950), which is to be made of moirette, linenette, or glacé, &c., of the skirt colour or a rich contrasting shade. The two skirts meet only at the opening and waist line, being otherwise made and finished quite apart from each other. The waist can be bound with a ribbon or be mounted into a webbing belt.

This skirt is a very good model for cloth, tweed, serge, &c. The diagram of the skirt shows the pattern pieces laid on 5¾ yards of 48-inch material, which is doubled between the dotted lines a and b, so that each piece but the front is cut in duplicate. This sounds as if the skirt took a great deal of material, but there is so much "waste" (beneath the front breadth and above the two sides No. 1) that the greater part of a short coat could come out of it, and 6½ yards would amply supply the complete costume.

It would save material to lay out skirt and coat patterns together on the material. Tailors always so map out their stuffs; but I have not carried out this plan, as it would not suit the many people who may want either the skirt or the coat only. Not everybody would require the complete coat and skirt. The position of each of the individual pieces of the coat and skirt can be adhered to as given in the two diagrams on this page, and an intelligent worker can thus easily map out the two patterns on the same piece of material.

The diagram of the coat shows seven pieces of the coat pattern laid on 2 yards of 48-inch material, which is doubled at the dotted line (the two selvedges meeting), so that the back and collar pieces (the back centre of patterns laid on the fold) are each cut in a single piece, the other pieces being cut in duplicate. The pattern (half the coat) is in eight pieces—half the back, one front, half the collar, the upper and under of one sleeve, side-piece of the front, side-piece of the back. A space

A Birmingham Dressmaker writes:—"I find your patterns very good indeed."

on the diagram is marked out for the front facings (cut on the front pattern). The eighth piece of the pattern is the scalloped coat-facing (of spotted velvet).

The front is double-breasted, a dotted line showing the front centre. A big dart fits each front, which should be only tacked for fitting, and not be cut till the fitting is finished. The coat pieces are tacked together according to the notches. The coat is fitted, the seams are stitched and pressed, the edge all round is turned up and stitched with silk, and ornamental stitching (machined over a piece of muslin) is done on the wide double-breasted fronts. These fronts are faced with the material, big turnings being left to the right front and its facing, as these have to be finished apart, held only by a few hand stitches made between the buttonholes, which are worked in the facing.

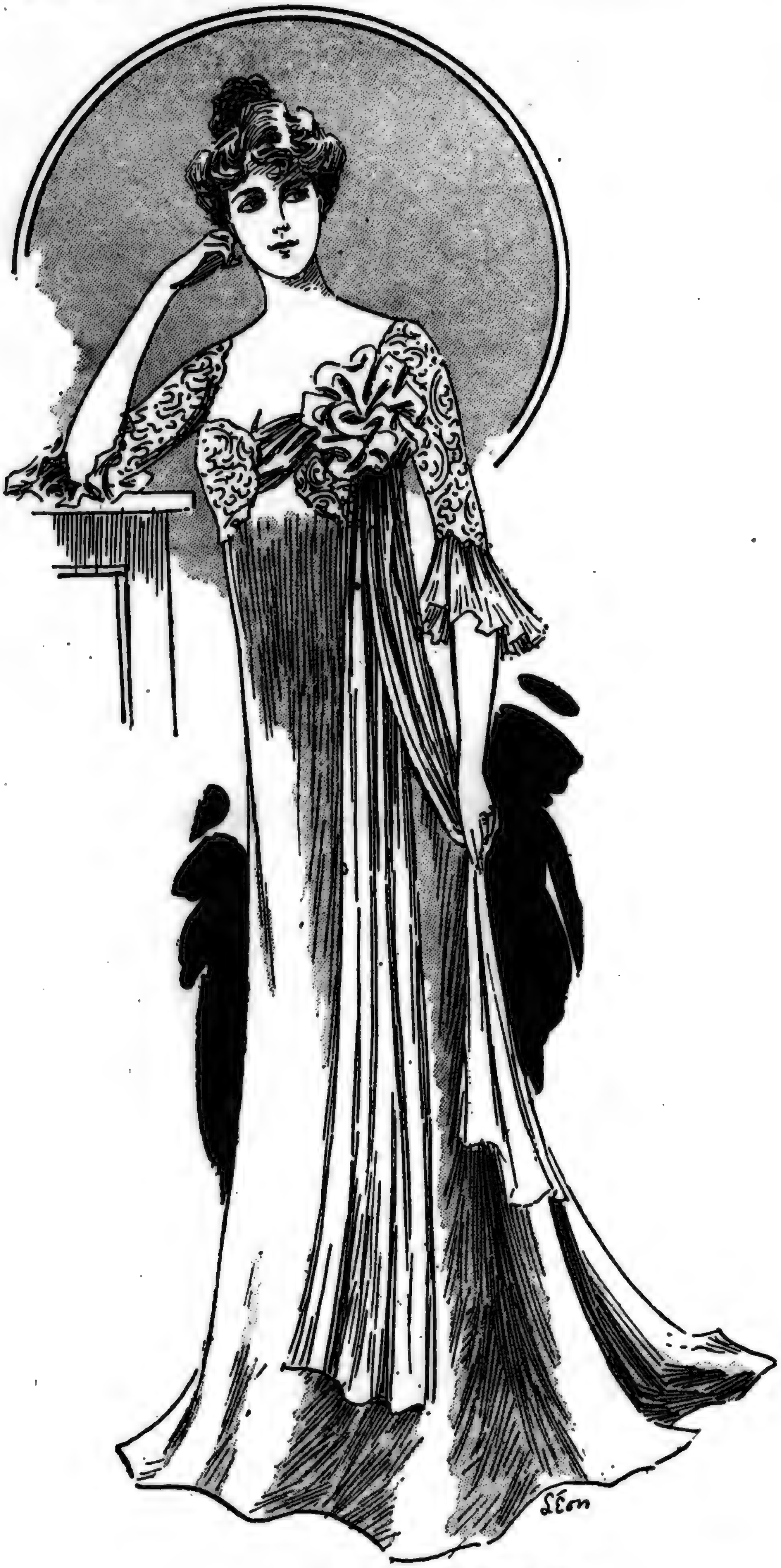
The rest of the coat is lined with silk or polonaise, cut on the coat pattern but seamed apart. The outer edges of the lining are turned in, and are slipstitched to the stitched coat edges and to the front facings.

The one-piece collar is lined with silk (slipstitch together collar and lining). Over the cloth is slipstitched a smaller, scalloped facing cut in one piece out of spotted velvet or silk. This slipstitching must be very neatly done, the scallops' edges being turned very smoothly. The collar is secured to the neck at the notch, the facing being felled over the seam.

The two pieces of the sleeve are tacked together; the seam is fitted, stitched and pressed. The bell wrist is decorated with stitching, and is faced with the material. The lining is cut, seamed, and pressed. It is tacked in place, and its lower edge is felled over the cuff facing.

Pin the sleeve in place on the wearer, stitch in, sewing material and lining of the armhole, but material only of the sleeve. Fell the sleeve lining over the small overcast seam.

Juliette Heale.



No. 957. Lovely Empire Gown.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 1s. 0½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

EMPLOYMENT REGISTER.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—I have received so many letters from ladies either requiring workers or desiring employment, that I have formulated a scheme by which a register will be kept, with the names, addresses, and other particulars of would-be workers or employers. Those who desire their names to be entered on this register as workers must send me their names and *full* addresses, together with a statement of the character of the work they offer, and the names at least of two responsible individuals for reference. With this they must enclose the Correspondence coupon from the current issue of *Myra's Journal*. Every communication, whether for reply or to be forwarded, must contain a stamped envelope in addition to the current coupon. Those who desire to employ workers must also send me their name and address, and full particulars of what they require to be done for them. A stamped envelope and a coupon must be enclosed in every case. There will be no further charge than this.

Each month, as far as possible, a list of work offered and required will be inserted, and I should be glad to hear from ladies who have employment to give or workers to recommend. As there is inevitable delay in the production of a monthly paper, all letters conforming to the rules will be forwarded direct. When possible the charges for work done or offered should be explicitly stated.

In order to retain a name and address permanently on the register, the coupon must be sent in each month.

There must be many workers who are only too anxious to be fully employed, and many who are willing and eager to give emyloyment. Our object is to bring these two into contact.

All queries and communications on this subject must be addressed to Miss Jones, at the office of this paper. W. J.

"MYRA'S JOURNAL" EMPLOYMENT REGISTER.

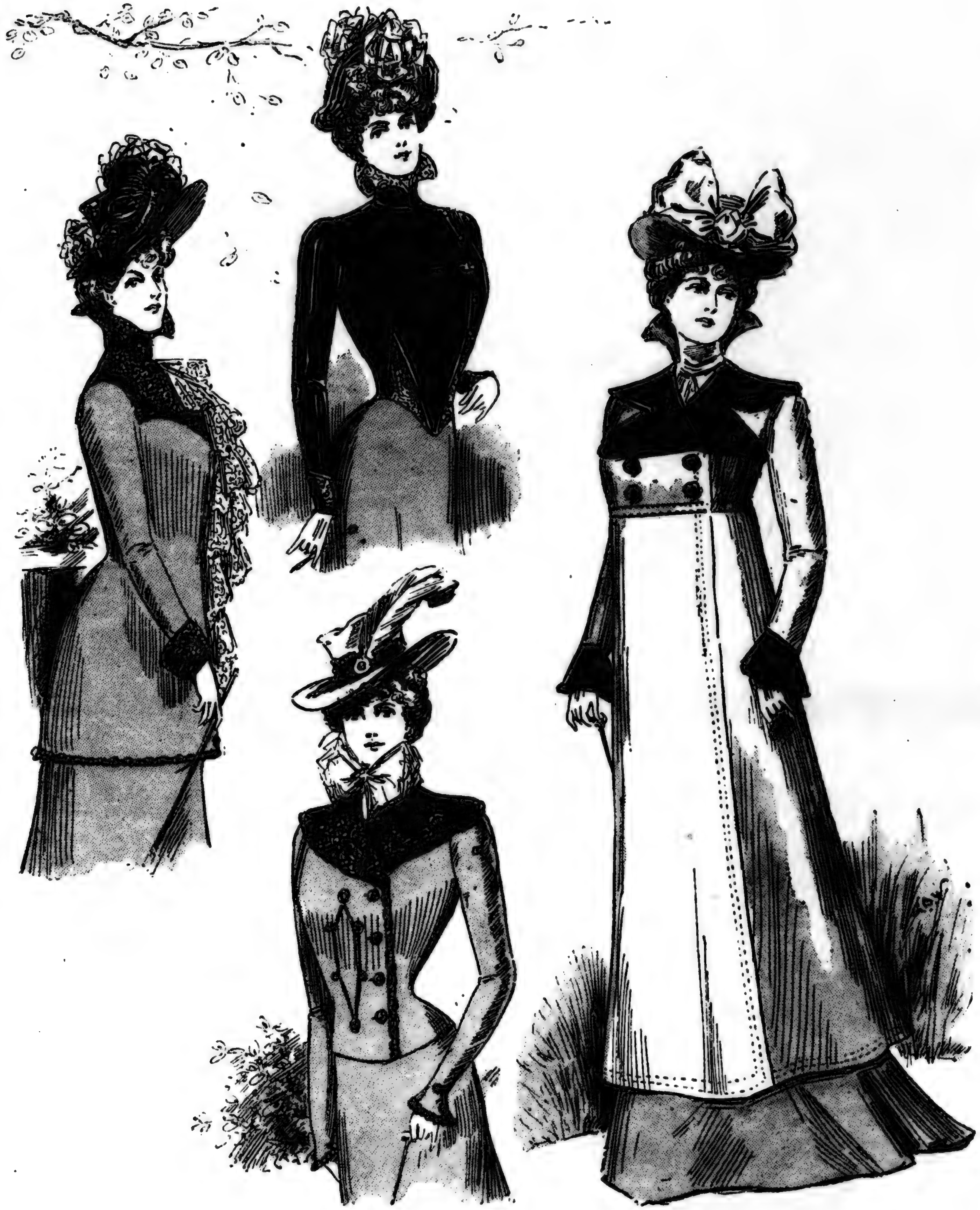
Workers Wanted.—A lady in South Norwood requires a good needlewoman who would go out by the day to do general household mending. (All pre-paid replies forwarded.)

A Lady Secretary of a Needlework Guild requires more members. The Guild assist ladies to dispose systematically of their work, and since it started it has been an "unqualified success." The work is sold by means of sales of it at private houses; but by increasing the membership it is hoped to open a show room. The ladies who are connected with the organisation give their services voluntarily, but members pay a small subscription. Members' names are kept private. Any kind of work or handicraft is acceptable, good plain sewing and knitting especially so. Rules, &c., will be forwarded by the secretary on application.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

Orders for any class of knitted goods are required by a worker whose husband has been incapacitated from earning.

A lady writes from Bury:—"Your paper is so practical and up-to-date in every way."



Nos. 958 to 961. Novelties in Autumn and Winter Coats.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Empire Coat, 1s. 0½d.; *the other Models, each* 6½d., *post free, of* Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Hints on Economical Dress.

TWO PRETTY HOME-MADE MUFFS.

A MUFF is considered to be a necessary of life by the average woman in the winter season, be it chill or "muggy." Is not a muff the complement of a winter costume, which is not "finished" without it? A muff of good fur runs at least into two guineas—more, this year of really large muffs. A marmot muff can be had for a few shillings, and certainly Thibet muffs are not dear. But black Thibet is not much in vogue, and marmot makes very rigid, hard-looking muffs, which cannot be called handsome. Then there is another disadvantage in a fur muff—to look well it *must* match the boa or the fur on the coat. We may have a very nice beaver muff in its box; but how can we use it with a sable tie or a caracul-trimmed coat?

Wealthy people, of course, have their furs in sets; all portions of a set match with a beautiful correctness, which whispers of hundreds of guineas. But we cannot all afford beautiful furs, which have to be guarded with as much care as the family diamonds—that operation alone meaning pounds laid out annually. But there are dainty little muffs which we can manufacture for ourselves at a trifling cost, and which go well with most costumes. These, this winter, are carried out chiefly in velours du Nord, which is about the handsomest and most durable material for the purpose.

However, the diagram of the charming little velvet muff, illustrated on this page, No. 962, I have prepared for ordinary 20-inch black velvet. I am anxious always in my suggestions to save expense, and as this muff goes exactly into a 20-inch material, and one yard is required, it would be a pity to purchase a yard of 42-inch velours du Nord for the purpose. It might be suggested that half a yard of 42-inch velvet be purchased, as a well-made seam in the middle of a draped muff would not be noticed. This can be done, but there should be no seam, for it would spoil a little the grace of the deep frills.

The pattern of the muff is in two pieces—the muff and its lining. The lining should be cut in wadding, and should be covered with blue silk. The darts at the double notches should be seamed. This is the bottom of the muff. The top edges (single notches) should be seamed together. Turnings should be allowed in the blue silk to turn over the opening edges to be herring-boned on the wadding.

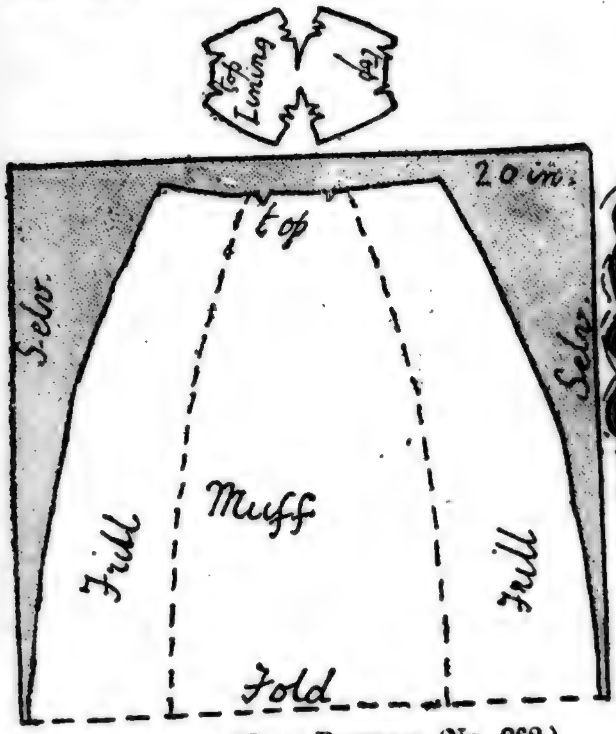
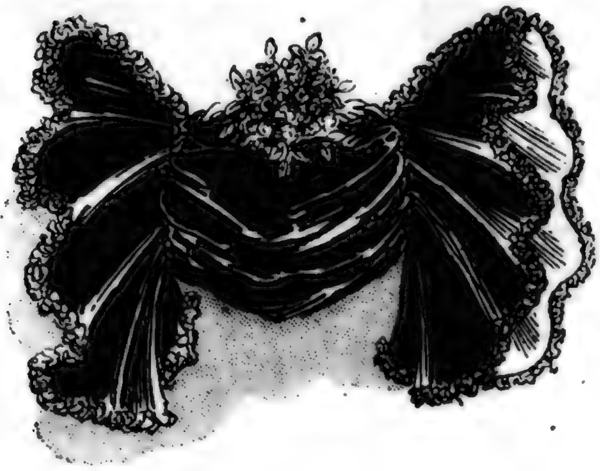


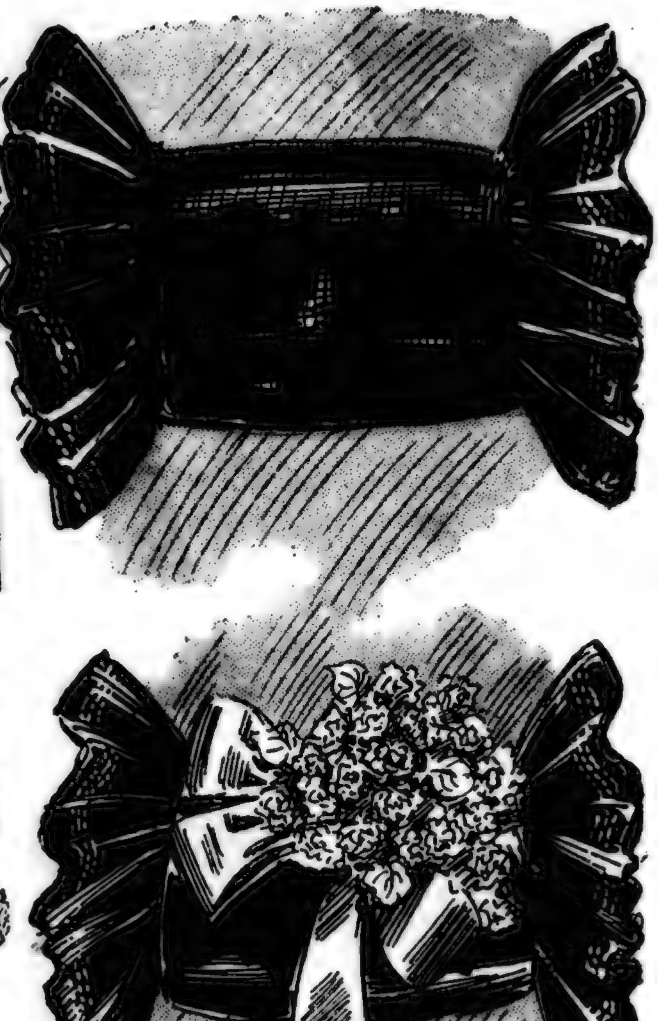
DIAGRAM OF MUFF PATTERN (No. 962.)



No. 962. A VELVET MUFF.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 3½d., post free, of MADAME MYRA, 95, *Regent Street, W.*



No. 963. ANOTHER VELVET MUFF.

For Description see this Page.

Price of Paper Pattern, 3½d., post free, of MADAME MYRA, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

The top of the velvet muff is seamed apart from the lining above described. This seam must be pressed open over a hot iron. The seam only extends to the space between the dotted lines. Before doing the seam the frill part (the edges as far as the dotted lines) should be lined with blue silk, the edges of velvet and silk being turned in and slipstitched together. Then the muff is gauged or pleated at the dotted lines to fit the wadded lining. The line of pleating or gauging is firmly secured to the edge of the lining. A bouquet of violets hides the top seam.

The edges of the frill can be left nicely slip-stitched, or they can be trimmed (as illustrated) with a doubled *rouleau* of caracul, or with a ruche of chiffon or ribbon. It is as well not to use fur, as it might clash with the fur on the jacket, a fur toque, a boa, &c.

No. 963 is a muff of velours du Nord (½ yard). The upper part of the illustration shows the muff (made of a band of velvet mounted on wadded lining) edged with two double frills of velvet, inter-lined with muslin and stitched at the edge. The lower part of the illustration shows the muff decorated with a satin ribbon bow and a bouquet of flowers.

J. H.

◆

Personal Appearance.

HOW TO MAKE IT MORE ATTRACTIVE.

BY MISTRESS ANNE PAGE.

THE NOSE.

A BEAUTIFUL face is sometimes marred by an unnatural redness of the nose, whose shape may be all that could be desired. This misfortune, from which many girls in all ranks of society suffer, is not always due to one cause, for which one remedy could then be given, or we should soon have no more red noses; but when the real root of the trouble has been diagnosed, the right treatment, which will result in the cure, can generally be found also.

If, as is often the case, the redness is constitutional, an alteration in diet will greatly help to reduce it. No salt meats nor salt fish should be eaten, so ham, bacon, kippers, bloaters, smoked haddock, and the like dainties will have to be given up. Fat, too must be avoided, and highly-seasoned dishes, so very little butter or cream must be taken, and no sausages, pork pie, curries, nor peppery hashes, though there is no objection to a little mustard. Fresh fruit, Shredded Wheat Biscuit, warm milk in which a teaspoonful of Bovril has been mixed, and plain and nourishing food will be beneficial, but there must be very little hot tea or coffee (and neither must be strong), and there must be no wine or ale at all.

The nose itself should be bathed with warm water two or three times a day, and after it has been quickly dried, a little "Glycerole of Tannin" (of which a bottle can be obtained from Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, for 1s. 6d.), applied and rubbed in, until there is none of the lotion to be seen. At night a folded handkerchief should be saturated with the Glycerole, and then tied across the nose.

Sometimes the nose is red because, in order to be in the fashion, the corsets, dress bodices, and shoes have been worn just a little too tight. We know better than to continue such silly practices now; and to increase the circulation which has been interfered with, the best thing to do is to have the morning bath as nearly cold as it can be borne, and to make it more invigorating by putting a teaspoonful of Mr. Mason's "Aromatic Bath Salt" in the water. The whole of the body should be well rubbed, especially the extremities, with a friction glove, or rubber brush, in the bath, and with a Turkish towel after it.

If the nose burns, dissolve three teaspoonfuls of Californian Borax in a gill (¼ pint) of soft water, add a teaspoonful of good Eau de Cologne (such as the "4711") and dab this lotion on, several times during the day, letting it dry in. It may be that indigestion is the real cause of this flaming nose, so the unhappy owner of it will be wise to see which food it is that disagrees, to give it up, and then to take after each meal, for a time, a teaspoonful of "Peptonic Elixir" (to be obtained for 1s. 9d. from P. Harris and Co., 144, Edmund Street, Birmingham) in a wineglass of water, and also to occasionally take a teaspoonful of white mustard seed in water, fasting, the first thing in the morning.

All good remedies take some time to really cure the trouble; so, to hide the redness until it has disappeared for ever, it will be well to protect the nose from the effect of keen winds with a little of the cooling "Beauty Cream" made by Madame Cross.

Be out in the fresh air as much as possible then, but do not, in winter especially, come in and sit over a fire, or the red, disfiguring colour will be sure to flame out over the sensitive nose, and will make you feel uncomfortable, not to say cross.

(To be continued.)

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA—The Queen of Cocoas.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA—The Queen of Cocoas.
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"Your skirt patterns are the best I have seen."—Mrs. P

Madame Sarah Bernhardt writes:—"The water is delicious, and excellent in its effects."

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REVOLUTION IN THE TOILET.

How to keep the skin free from Tan, Freckles, Blackheads, Pimples and Wrinkles.
Instead of other Toilet Soaps and Eau de Cologne, use always the

OXYGENISED NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

'Icilma' and 'Icilma' Soap

They will not cost as much, and the results will be incomparably better.
With a spray, a 1/- bottle, and a 5d. piece of Soap, ladies can give "Icilma" a trial, and if to obtain and keep a beautiful complexion is important, they will never cease using it.

Of all Chemists and Stores, or by post 3d. extra from Barclay and Sons, Ltd., 95, Farringdon Street, London, E.C., Wholesale Depot for United Kingdom.

Madame Rejane writes:—"ICILMA is the modern fountain of youth."

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10 FOR ONE SHILLING POST FREE

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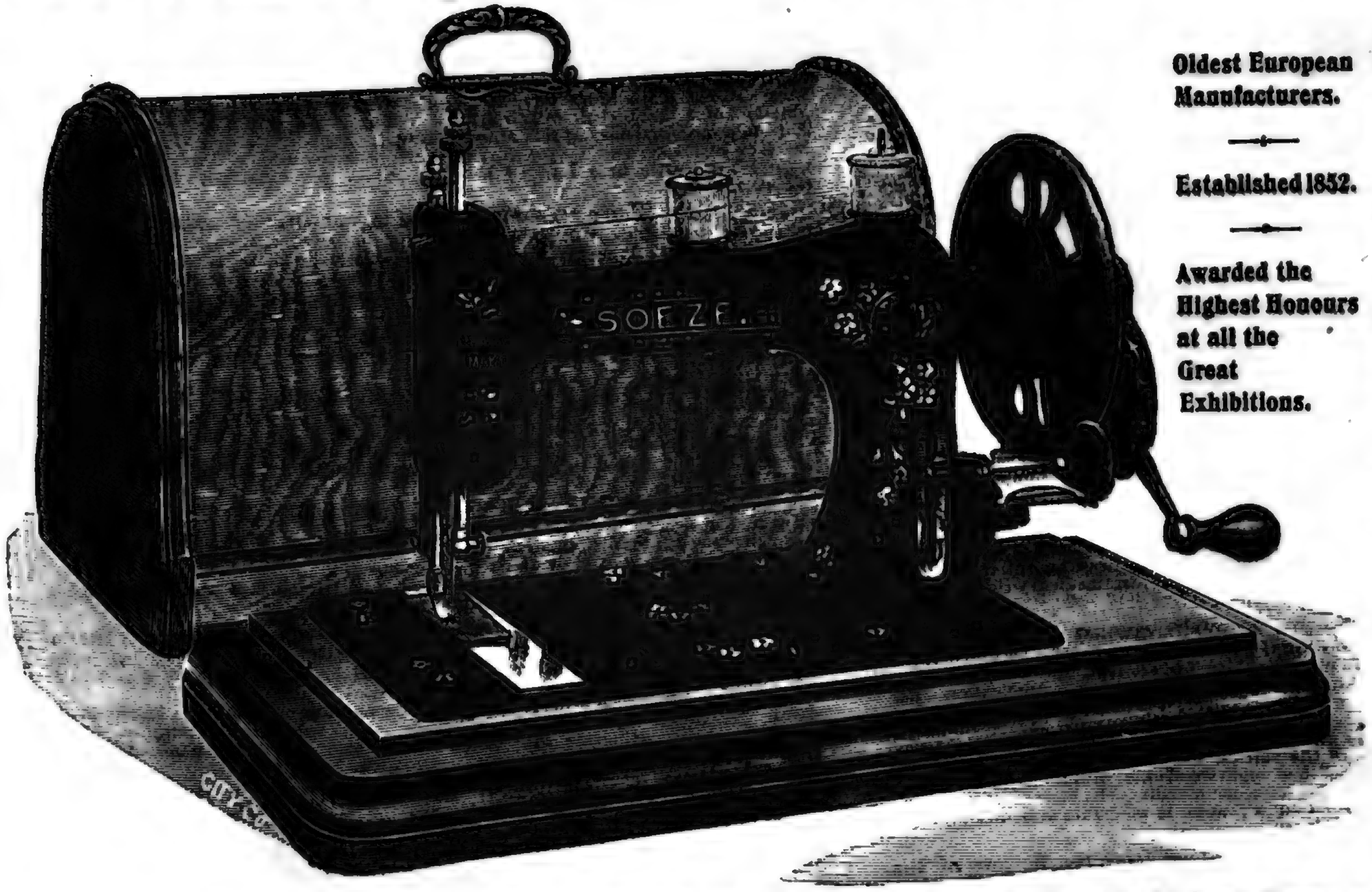
18 PAIRS for 1s.

Bradbury's "SOEZE" Lockstitch Hand Machine.



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The "SOEZE" has a High Arm, affording ample space for all kinds of Domestic Sewing. It makes a pretty Lockstitch on a wide range of material, including Muslin, Calico, Linen, Woollen Cloth, &c.

IMPORTANT.

To Readers of "Myra's Journal" we will send a "Soeze" Lockstitch Hand Machine and Walnut Cover (ordinary price £5 17s. 6d.) for £3 10s. cash. Send this Coupon and Remittance to BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, Oldham.

Machine with all Accessories, mounted on Walnut Base Complete with Walnut Cover, £5 17s. 6d.

BRADBURY & CO., LIMITED, find employment for more than Thirteen Hundred people.
All Machines sold by us are made at our Factory, Wellington Works, Oldham.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION

(*See MYRA'S ANSWERS IN "MYRA'S JOURNAL"*).

EXTRACT FROM
POSTAL TOILET LIST.

[New and greatly enlarged edition, with chapters on the care of the hair and complexion, &c., and many new preparations will be sent by return of post, on receipt of stamped address.]

PHILIP H. MASON,
Pharmaceutical Chemist, 25, BANK PLAIN, NORWICH.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All Articles in this List admit of Postal Transit, and will be delivered free per post at the prices marked, secure from observation, and carefully packed on receipt of P.O.

AGENTS.—New Zealand: Messrs. Walker, High St., Christchurch. From these Agents any of the Toilet Preparations may be obtained.

COLD CREAM OF WOOL FAT AND CUCUMBERS (Nuthall's).—Strongly recommended for general use, both on account of its healing qualities and of its freedom from irritating properties. Wool fat is essentially the natural fat of the Skin, and upon its presence depends the Skin's healthy condition. When absent or deficient, the skin loses its elasticity, becomes dry, and apt to chap and crack. The above Cold Cream will be found to remedy and prevent all these unpleasantnesses, and its continued use will render the skin distinctly softer, more elastic, and of a healthier colour. It is emollient and healing, and will counteract the ill-effects of hard water and of over-exposure to cold, wind, or sun. Its constant use is invaluable for preventing and removing wrinkles and crowsfeet. 3s. 6d.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK (Fucus Vesiculosus). — The new remedy for obesity. This preparation has met with a wonderful demand. Its effects in some cases seem magical. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate constitutions. Price 3s. per case.

EXTRACT OF SEA WRACK PILLS.—Are prepared for those who prefer it in this form—each pill containing one dose of the extract at the same price. 2s. 9d. per case

THE GARRISON HAIR DYE.—An absolutely harmless hair dye in one solution. Easy in application, rapid, cleanly, and almost infallibly certain in effect. This is the Hair Dye *par excellence* for those who prefer a dye in one solution. Black or Brown, 3s. 6d. per case.

NORVICIA CREAM AND HERBAL POWDER.—A perfect skin food. Price of case of the two preparations, 3s. 6d. By the combined use of these novel and most successful preparations the beauty of the complexion can be indefinitely conserved, and all blemishes, spots, roughness, and tan effectively removed. They afford perfect media for thoroughly massaging the skin, assisting to a remarkable extent the removal of the worn out and the building up of new tissue, whilst the muscles, upon which the appearance of plumpness depends are greatly strengthened and developed. The cream nourishes the inner cuticle and subjacent tissue, and the albumen of the powder exercises a like effect upon the outer cuticle.

CREME FROIDE AUX CONCOMBRES.—Prepared from the pulp of the ripe fruit, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. For whitening and preserving the skin, and for the prevention of wrinkles and crowsfeet. Its constant use will counteract the ill-effects of exposure to sun and wind, and will retain the youthfulness of the complexion for many years.

"Crême Froide aux Concombres, as prepared by Mr. Mason, of Norwich, is the best agent for whitening and preserving the skin I know of."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

EMULSINE OF CUCUMBERS.—Dr. Anna Kingsford's Formula, Thin, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.; Thick, 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. These Emulsines resemble the Crême Froide in their general properties, but are prepared for thosetwho prefer an emulsion to a cream. The thick Emulsine is especially intended for the prevention of wrinkles, and is also highly recommended for winter use, while the thin Emulsine is adapted for whitening the complexion, and for summer use.

"Against the crowsfeet use Mason's Thick Emulsine. With respect to wrinkles, I have said again and again that nothing removes them so satisfactorily as the thick Emulsine. For flushing of the face and dryness of the skin use Mason's Thin Emulsine of Cucumbers. 'Cool as a cucumber' is, as you know, a comparison that has become a proverb, and with good reason. Mr. Mason has prepared two excellent emulsions of cucumber, thick and thin, which I have not seen equalled. To these he has now added a Crême Froide aux Concombres. As the responsibility for these formulas rests, in a large measure, with myself, you may feel sure I should not recommend them unless I had complete confidence in their excellence."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

JABORANDI HAIR TONIC.—Prepared from selected South American Jaborandi Leaves, containing the newly-discovered alkaloid Pilocarpine. Highly recommended by medical authority as a hitherto unapproachable stimulant to rapid growth of hair. Used not only to prevent the hair falling, but to stop advance of greyness and induce vigorous secretion of the natural colouring pigment. 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d.

"The Jaborandi Lotion prepared by Mr. Mason is probably one of the best hair restorers known. Several instances of the increased growth of hair after the use of Jaborandi have been adduced. Jaborandi is said by several medical writers to cause the hair to grow."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

BLOOM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy white skin and complexion powder. It imparts a beautiful natural whiteness and youthful softness and delicacy to the skin. The painful "Flushing" of the face, browness of the neck and arms, undue redness of the face and hands, are obviated by one application. For personal appearance at Court, the Ball, or Concert it is indispensable: it represses the unpleasantness of sensible perspiration and its disagreeable accompaniments. Travellers and residents in warm climates will find it invaluable. It so entirely prevents the discolouring action of the sun on the skin, that freckles are almost unknown to those who use it. In polished apple wood case, with toilet puff, 3s. 6d.

"For my own part, I am in the habit of recommending Mr. Mason's Stephanotis Face Powder, because I trust him, and know that he is moderate in his charges and honest in quality."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

CYCLINIA.—Specially for Cyclists. Prepared from the flowers of the Elder. Effectually preserves the Complexion from stress of wind or sun, and removes and prevents redness, roughness, scorch and sunburn. 1s., 1s. 9d., 3s.

HENNA HAIR DYE (IN ONE SOLUTION).—An entirely vegetable preparation, obviating the use of lead or any metallic dyes. It is guaranteed to be entirely harmless to hair or health. It is most simple in application, and in every way superior to the old-fashioned metallic dyes in two solutions. 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d.

"Of all the brown dyes I have tried, I like best Mason's Henna Dye. It is entirely vegetable and harmless."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

CREAM OF STEPHANOTIS.—An exquisite creamy white Skin and Complexion Cosmetic; imparts youthful softness and delicacy, with a beautiful natural whiteness to the skin. Composed of perfectly innocent ingredients, this Cream has a most beneficial action upon the skin. It obviates in one application brownness of the neck and arms, or undue redness of the face and hands. For personal appearance at Court, at Balls, or other crowded assemblies, it is indispensable, especially as it represses the unpleasantness of perspiration and its accompaniments. In warm climates it will be found invaluable. Also to prevent the appearance of that unpleasant redness or flushing of the face, which is so common annoyance. So completely does it prevent the discolouring action of the sun on the skin that freckles are rarely, if ever, known to those who use it. It subdues the redness of the features caused by exertion, cooling the skin in a most delightful manner. 3s. 6d. per case.

SULPHUR SOAP (for the Hair).—The natural colour of the hair is due to an organic pigment, into the composition of which sulphur and iron largely enter. It is believed that in many cases grey hair is due solely to a deficiency in this natural secretion of sulphur. In such cases the sulphur may be applied to the hair glands by occasionally washing the hair and scalp with the above soap. It is most particularly recommended that in cases of incipient greyness this should be tried before artificial colour restorers are resorted to. It is also the best soap for cleansing the hair before applying any dye or colour restorer, as it greatly quickens and enhances their action. It is also of great service for washing the skin in many cases of eruption and skin diseases. 1s. 1d.

"Better try Mason's Sulphur Soap and soft water."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

FRECKLE CURE, THE NEW.—This is a preparation of great power for the entire removal of freckles, however obstinate. It is the prescription of one of our most eminent modern dermatologists, combined with the new Skin-fat which has been recently isolated from sheep's wool. A trial of it is urgently solicited. 4s. 6d.

WALNUT JUICE AND NUTGALLS.—Having often been required to prepare Walnut Juice for ladies, I have found that it is not perfectly successful by itself as a hair stain. After many experiments I am at last able to introduce a combination of Walnut Bark and Nutgalls, which is perfectly effective in giving to grey hair various shades of rich natural brown, very different from the dull metallic black of lead restorers. It is at the same time perfectly safe (Walnut Juice has been used for centuries as a hair dye). Price 3s. 6d. per case, post free, with full directions.

DEPILATORY (Powder).—Mr. Mason is continually asked by ladies for a Depilatory which will, in one application, not only remove existing superfluous hair, but prevent its reappearance. He wishes clearly to state that it is impossible to do this. All that can be done is to remove the hair, after which an occasional subsequent application on the surface of the skin will prevent it from attaining a visible growth. The above preparation will do this without injury to the skin. Science cannot achieve more. With directions, 2s. per packet.

"Mr. Mason's Depilatory is at once the cheapest and best I know of."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

EYEBROW AND EYELASH DYE.—A simple and instantaneous application, requiring renewal only at long intervals. Has been much approved, and seems to have met a pressing want. Black or brown, 2s. 6d. per case.

"Nothing will darken the eyelashes permanently except a dye. Mr. Mason sells an eyebrow and eyelash dye at half-a-crown the case, black or brown."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

SPECIAL EYEBROW AND EYELASH TONIC.—For promoting growth and luxuriance of Brows and Lashes, and improving their appearance. Though a powerful tonic, this is absolutely harmless and safe, and so bland and emollient that it may even be used for young children. 3s. 6d.

"Brush the eyebrows daily and nightly with a soft brush, moistened with Mason's Eyebrow Tonic."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

GANTS GRAS POMADE.—A novel form of the well-known Gants Gras of the French and Italian perfumers of the last century. By its use (with soiled white kid gloves) the hands may be rendered beautifully white and soft in a few nights. 1s. 6d. per jar.

"The best cure for red arms is the use of a paste made of emollients, and worn all night. Mr. Mason has a 'Gants Gras Pomade' which will suit the purpose. Sleep in kid gloves smeared inside with Gants Gras Pomade. It is far more efficacious than cream rubbed in, in the day time."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN, OR BLEACHING FLUID.—For giving a bright golden tint to the hair. The only agent that will do this without injury to the hair or to the skin is Peroxide of Hydrogen, which is the base of most, if not all, of the expensive golden washes which are sold under attractive and high-sounding names. Mr. Mason will forward a supply with full directions, post free, 4s.

"Peroxide of Hydrogen is the only safe and convenient hair bleacher known."—Anna Kingsford, M.D.

FOR OTHER HAIR DYES AND COLOUR RESTORERS SEE THE ENTIRE LIST.

Lessons in Millinery.

IT seems almost impossible that as I write the autumn mists should be rising, and winter be within hailing distance of us, almost, as it seems, before we have said good-bye to summer, or done with our holidays; but so it is, and though a few favoured ones may have the joy of spending October on the moors, most of us have to come back to bricks and mortar, and work, and make the best of it. That work is the happiest thing in the world for all of us. In moderation, there can be no possible doubt the pity is that it is not always possible to have "just so much and no more." Nor is work very equally divided, or ever recompensed according to its merits. Those who work the hardest and most conscientiously, often get less thanks and far worse pay than those who take neither pains nor trouble, but who fall into an easy berth. Some have a certain natural quickness which enables them to do things in half the time it takes an ordinary mortal to accomplish the same undertaking. In no sort of work is this more noticeable than in millinery, for though, with the best intentions, you may plod on and carefully think out the most elaborate headgear, without clever fingers and *natural talent* you can never succeed.

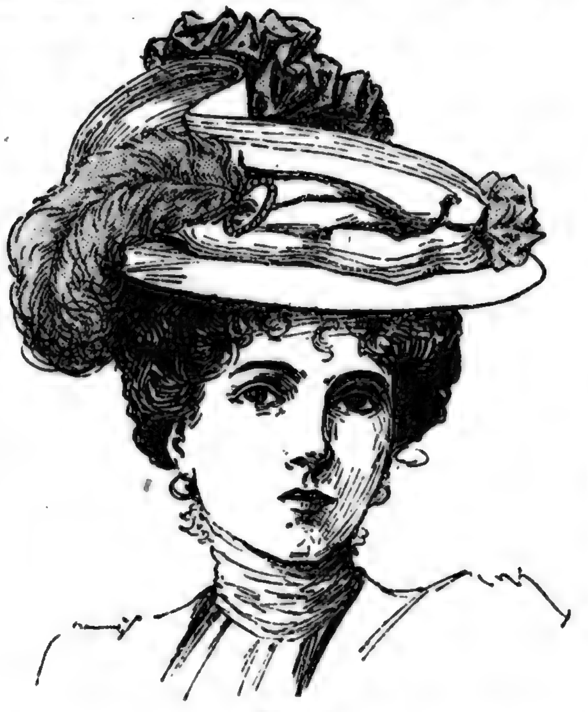


FIG. 1.

Still, to return to our millinery, I have each year so many specimens of charming millinery sent for my inspection by my pupils (personal and on paper) that I do not feel all the seed I have sown has been flung on barren soil; on the contrary, their success is most encouraging, and though a few of my pupils seem hopelessly awkward with their fingers, and lamentably wanting in taste, most of them are entirely satisfactory.

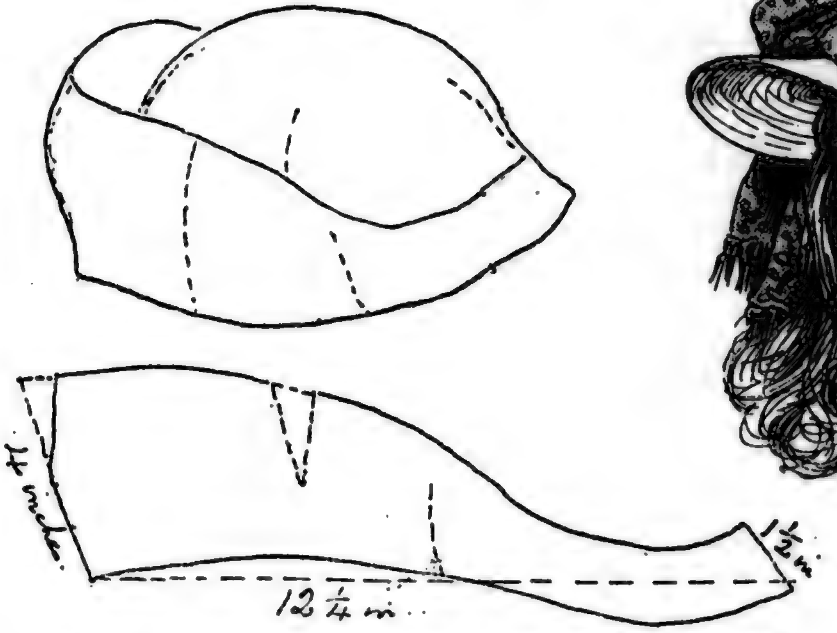


FIG. 4. DIAGRAM OF MADE-UP SHAPE AND BRIM (SEE FIG. 5.)

Model Fig. 1 of this month's lesson, is a moderate sized velvet hat, the shape cut in spartrie, and the spartrie so gored that the brim bends over on to the face all round.

This brim must (unlike most of the patterns of large-brimmed hats that I have given you) have the crown-piece cut out *before* it is covered, in order to properly shape the gores. The velvet must be cut very much on the cross and stretched to cover tightly. The under part of the brim is lined with drawn crêpe de chine of a contrasting colour. The crown, which is also a novelty in shape, is cut in one piece of spartrie, the little slits being cut in the spartrie and then laid one over the other and stitched firmly down. The crown in model for child's hat, Fig. 8, will show how the crown for hat should be before it is covered. The broad scarf of velvet is lined with crêpe de chine and interlined with stiff net or muslin. This scarf stands up across the crown, and being begun on the left side is drawn across and fastens under the thick ruching of glacé ribbon bows which stands up across the back. There is no other trimming but one large feather, and no trimming at all under the brim, which until now we have considered so essential to the becomingness of any hat. The stiff quilling is made of loops of wide glacé ribbon, pleated up in one length on to a strip of stiff net which has previously been cut the exact length required, then wired all round, and bound over with sarsenet ribbon very tightly. The ribbon loops are decreased in size towards the end. It takes four yards of ribbon four inches wide to make this coquille, but it is very smart-looking when finished.

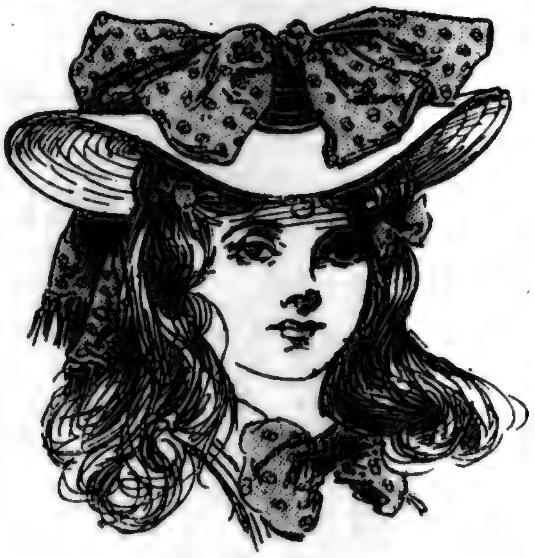


FIG. 7.

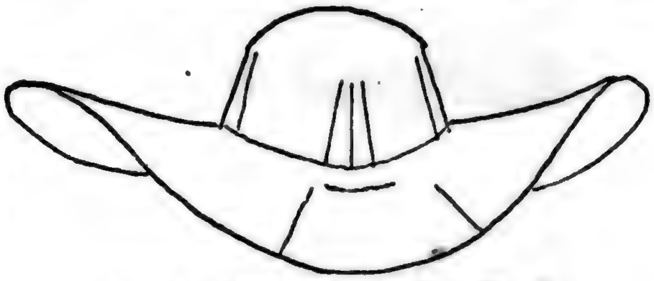


FIG. 8. MADE-UP SHAPE (SEE FIG. 7.)

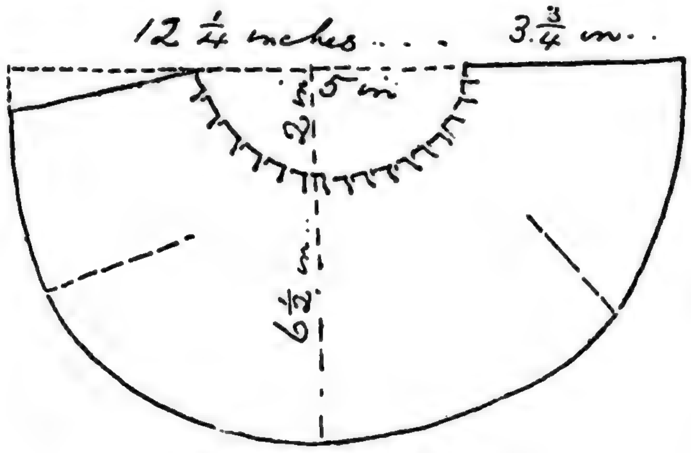


FIG. 2. BRIM (SEE FIG. 1).

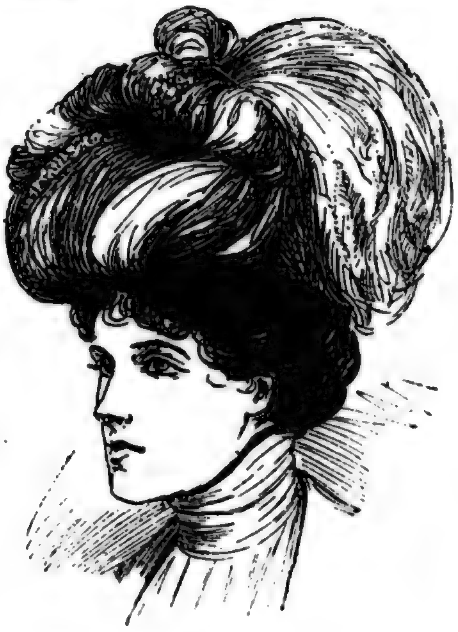


FIG. 5.

Fig. 5 is a theatre toque, giving somewhat the effect of the turbans beloved of our great grandmothers. The foundation is made in spartrie according to diagram, and wired, and then covered all over with thin sarsenet silk in scarlet or cherry colour. Over this is drawn fold upon fold of different shades of red and pink chiffon, the colours being regulated by the taste of the maker. A little wired garland of minute roses, in tones of colour to match the chiffon, is caught up with it, and a bird of paradise plume, in natural colours, falls over the left side.

Fig. 7 is a pretty child's hat, the diagram being given for shape of crown at Fig. 8. It is carried out in cloth, trimmed with figured silk.

E. W.

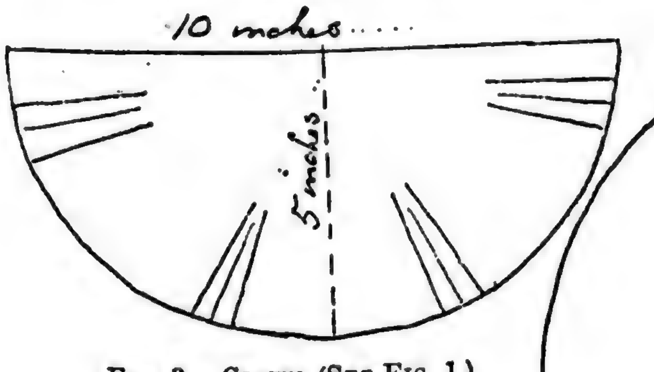


FIG. 3. CROWN (SEE FIG. 1.)

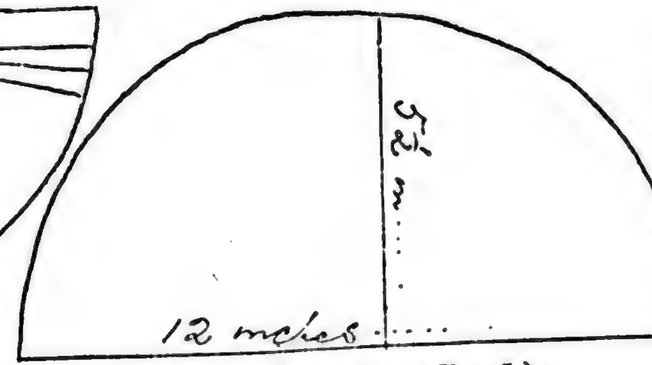
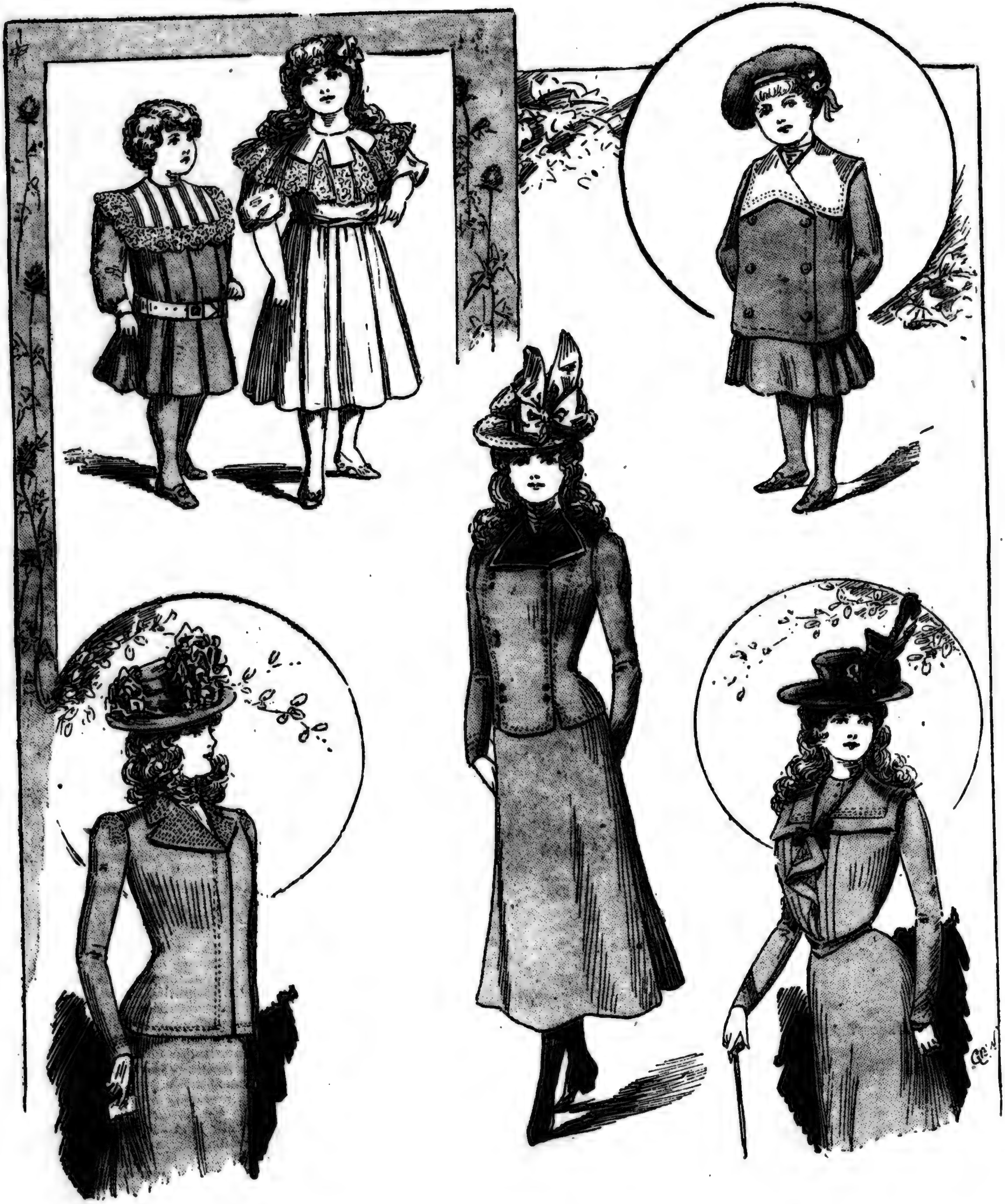


FIG. 6. CROWN (SEE FIG. 5.)

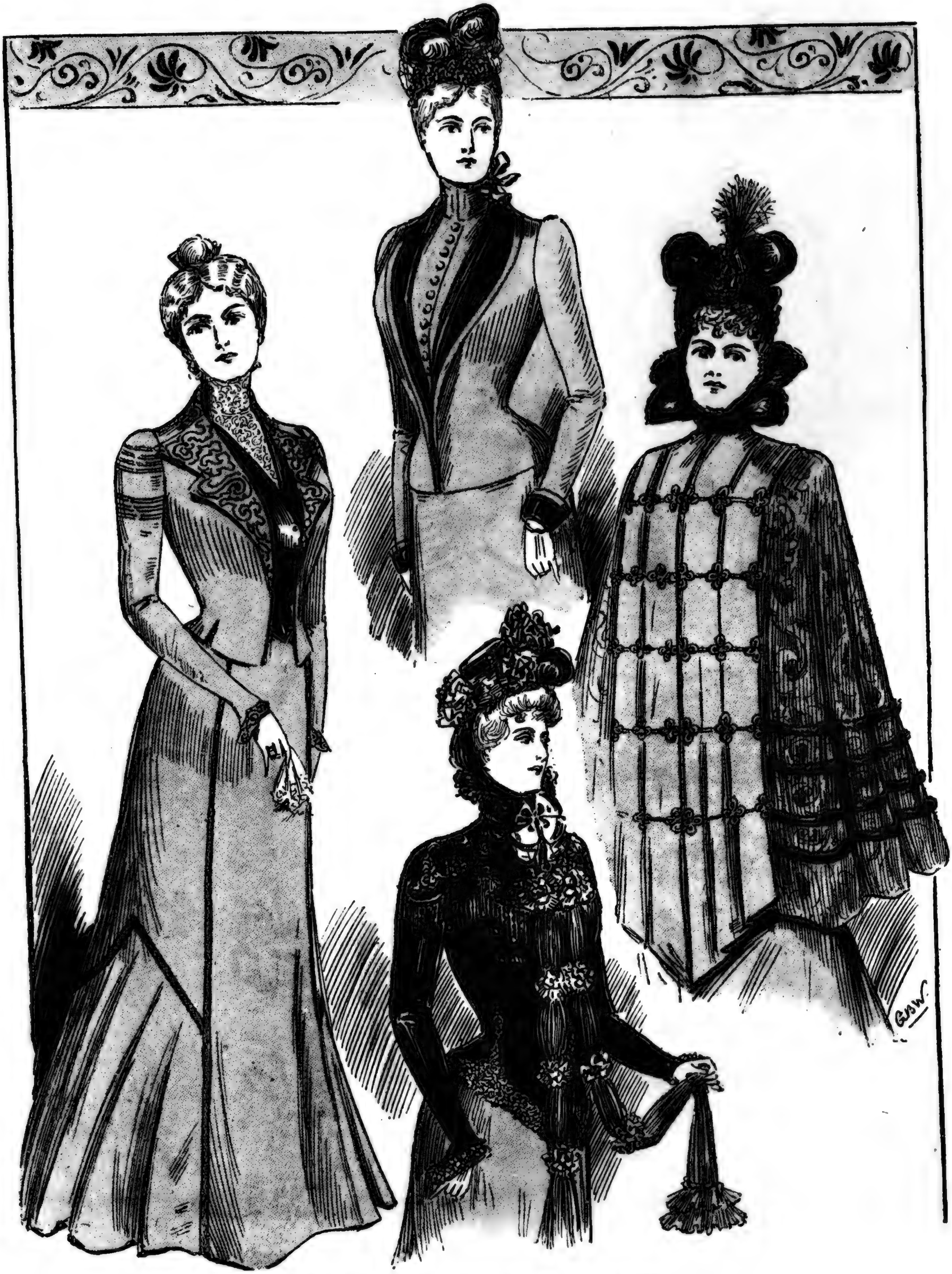
Mrs. J. D. (Middlesboro):—"Your patterns and styles are splendid."



Nos. 964 to 969. Autumn Costumes for Children.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirts, Coats, Frocks, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*



NOS. 970 TO 973. AUTUMN STYLES FOR MATRONS.

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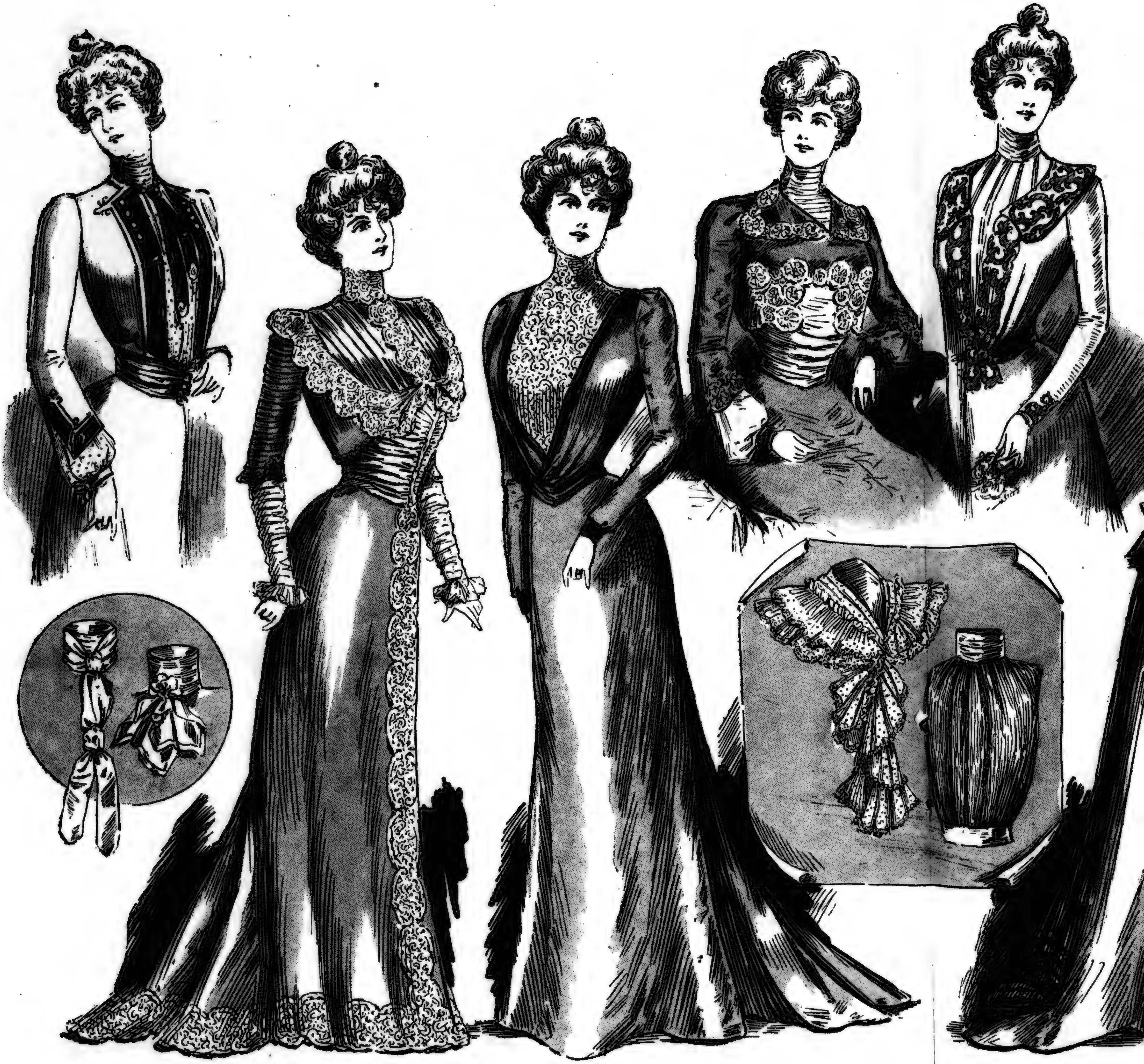
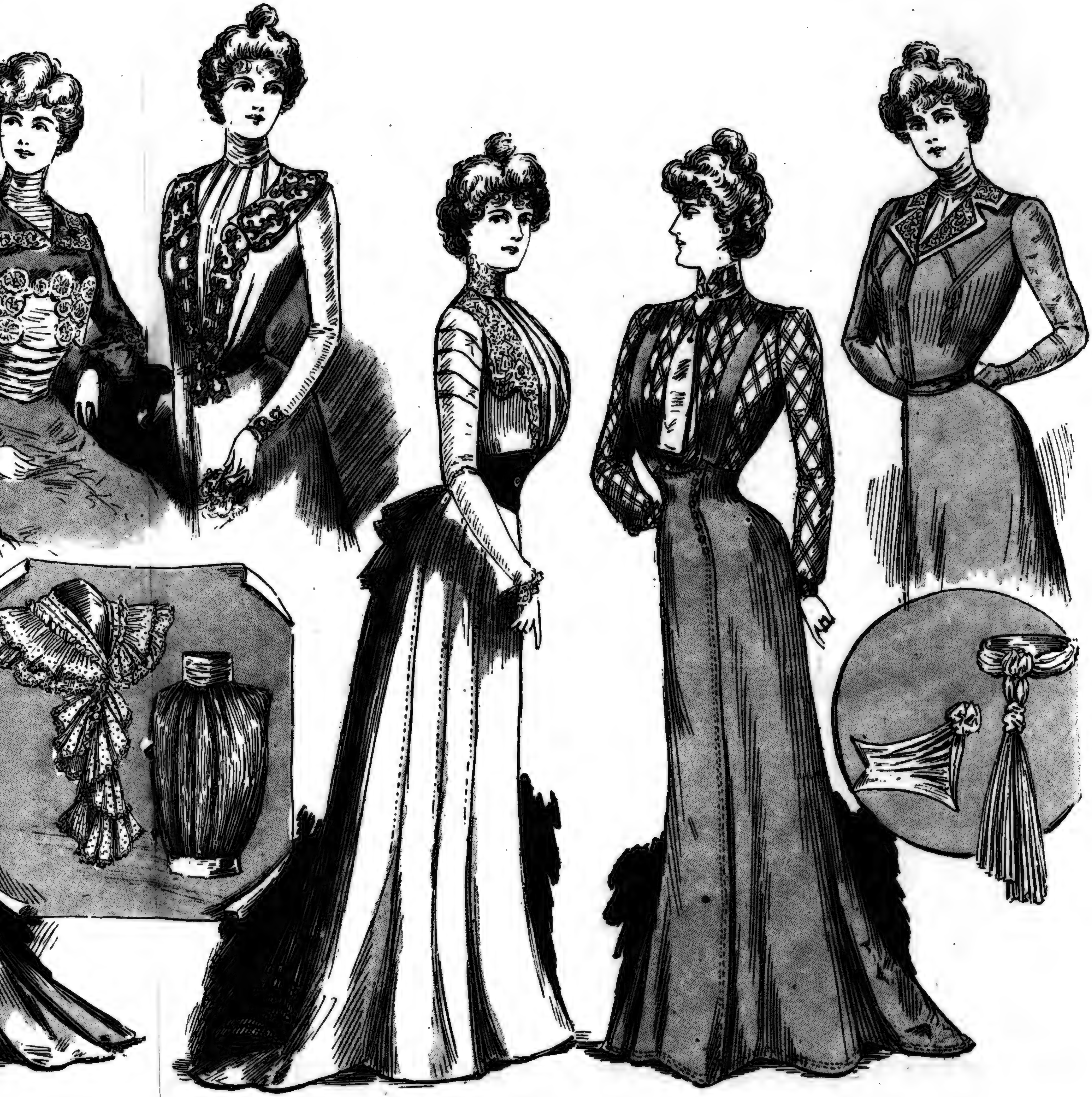
Price of Paper Patterns, Skirts, Bodices, Coat or Cape, each 6½d., *post free, of* MADAME MYRA, 95, *Regent Street, W.*



NOS. 974 TO 987. INDOOR GOWNS AND BODICES; PRETTY "NECK FINISHES"

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

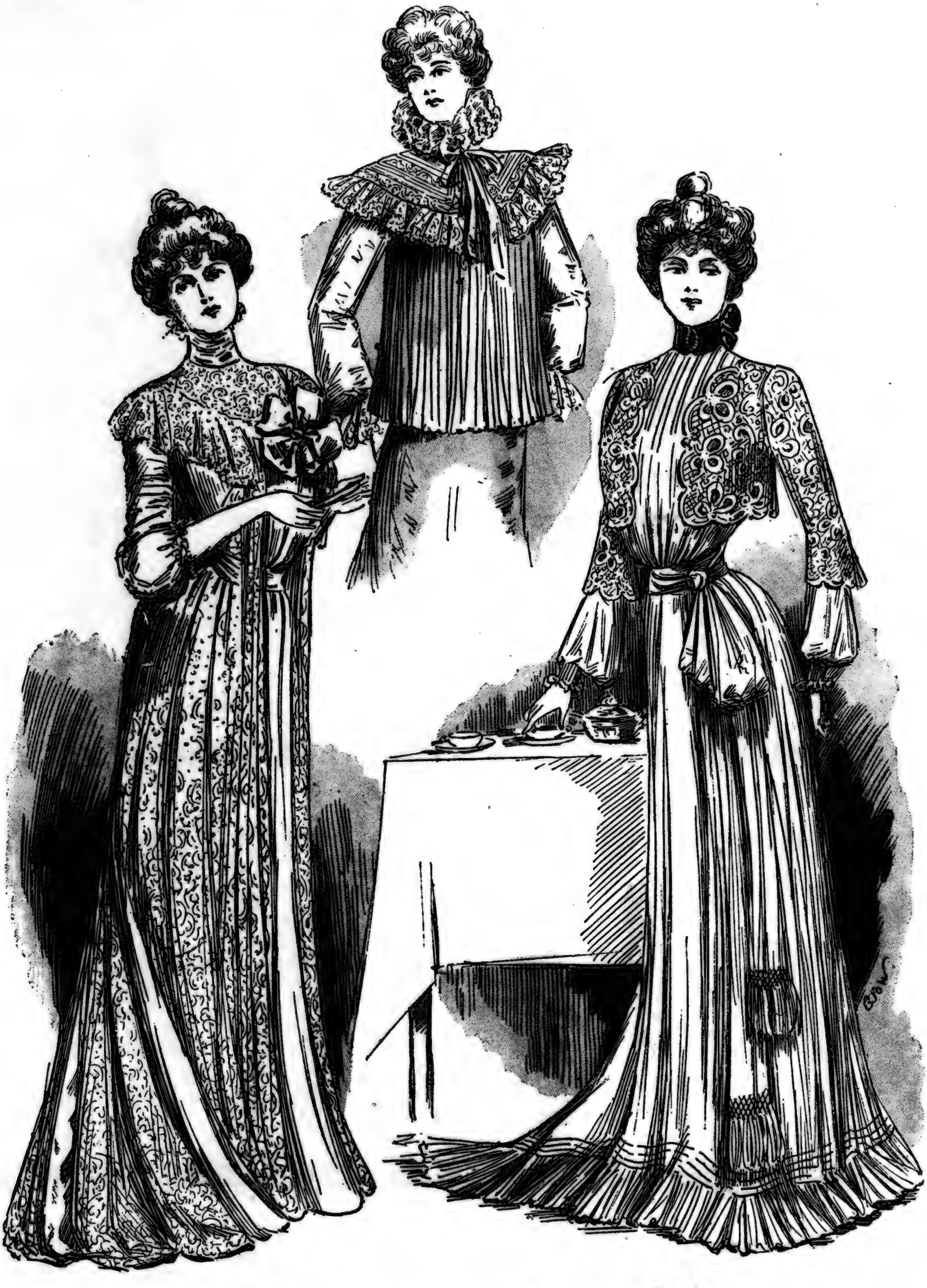
Price of Paper Patterns, Skirts, Foundation Skirts, Front, or Bodices, each 6½d.; *Belts, Fichu, or Collar, each* 3½d., p



ES; PRETTY "NECK FINISHES" AND BELTS; A MUSLIN FICHU AND FRONT.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

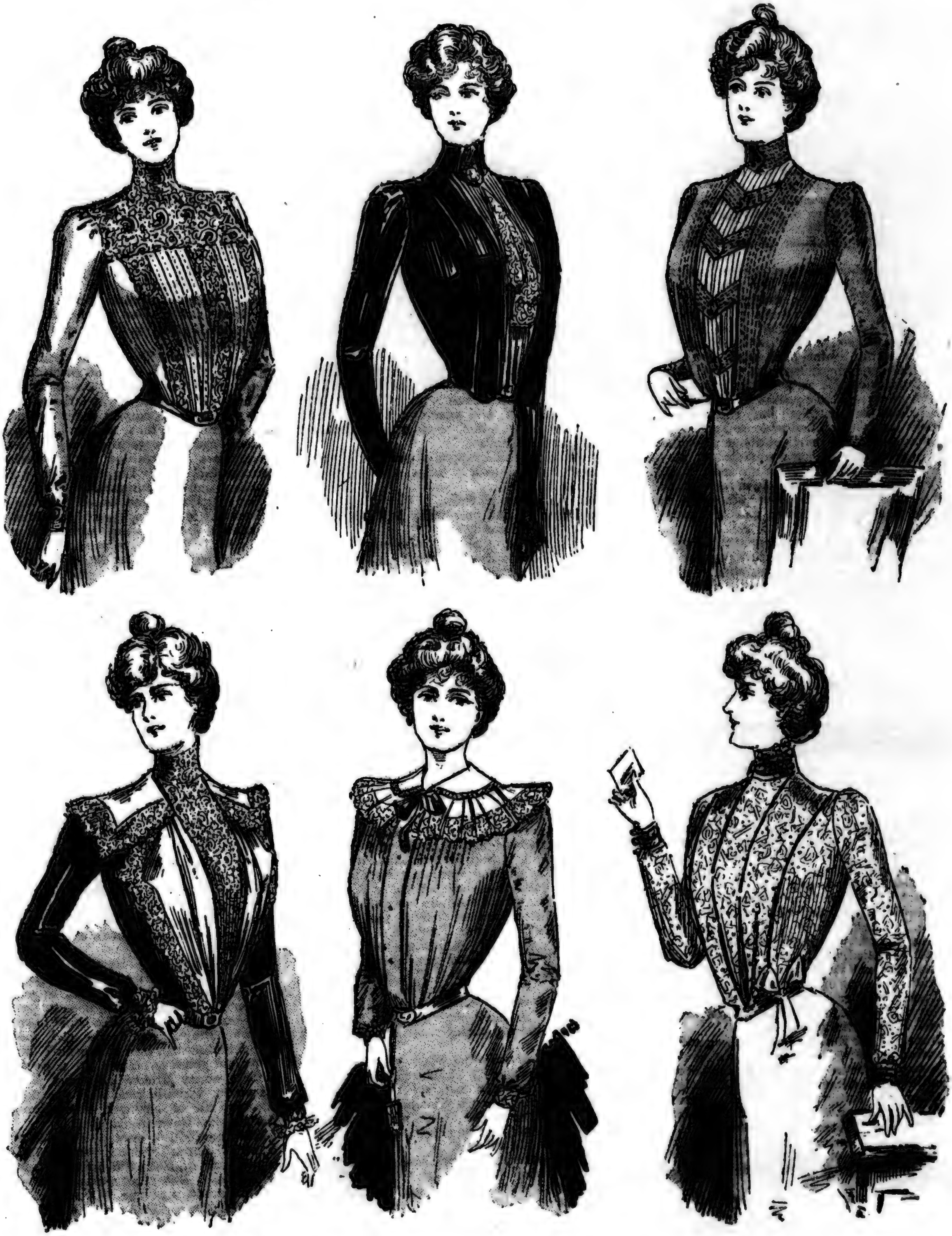
, or Bodices, each 6½d.; Belts, Fichu, or Collar, each 3½d., post free, of Madame Myra, *95, Regent Street, W.*



Nos. 988 to 990. Dainty, but Inexpensive, Tea Gowns and Tea Jacket.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Tea Gowns, each 1s. 0½d.; Jacket, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*



Nos. 991 to 996. Some Charming Shirts and "House Blouses."

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, 6½d. each, post free, of Madame Myra, *95, Regent Street, W.*

Behind a Veil.

By MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON, Author of "His Grace," "The Secret of the Pearls," "The House by the Lock," "Queen Sweetheart," "A Man from the Dark," "Fortune's Sport," "The Newspaper Girl," &c.

CHAPTER I.

The First Man.

"HERE she comes," said Lady Anson, with a faint tremor of excitement in her voice. "*Now* what do you think? Did I say a word too much about her beauty?"

The young man did not answer. He did not even hear, for he was experiencing a profound emotion. A thing which he had always laughed at as impossible was happening to him; he was falling in love at first sight.

Lady Anson, a good-natured and popular woman, had earned a reputation among her friends as a lover of romance, if not a sentimentalist; and when she had told George Tristram a long story about a wonderful beauty he would meet at her ball, he had taken her description with a grain of salt, knowing that her swans were often geese to other eyes. He was going to be transplanted from his berth in the Foreign Office to Vienna, where he would hold the very desirable post of private secretary to the British Ambassador; and the radiant being to whom Lady Anson had promised an introduction was travelling to Austria at about the same time. She was rather an important young personage, whose mother, the widow of an Irish Earl, had lately married an Austrian nobleman of high rank; and having just finished her education in England, she was to be received into her step-father's home.

The Honourable George Tristram was the younger son of a Viscount, almost as poor as that never seen, oft-mentioned animal, the "church mouse." Influence—several generations of ancestors with magnificent military or diplomatic records, added to brilliant talents of his own—had obtained for him his new billet; but he was not to be thought of as a match for Lady Mary Desmond, and his hostess was well aware of that. Still, Tristram knew that she had been weaving a fairy romance for the emancipated schoolgirl and the young diplomatist, both going to Vienna at the same time; and he had been amused at her transparent scheming, not believing for a moment that Lady Mary was what she had been painted.

But, as Lady Anson said, here she was. And he forgot all that had gone before, all that might come, in looking at her. She was not tall, but so slender that she gained in effect an inch or two which she could not claim by right. Her dead father had been an Irish peer, and hers was Irish beauty; skin white as a white rose, with the rose's texture, and the pink heart of the rose on her cheeks; eyes like the sea, when the blue of the wave is darkest and clearest violet, made darker still by the black lashes that first curved downwards and then curled upwards; haunting eyes, shadowed as true Celtic eyes ever are, by a prophecy of sadness. She had beside, a little straight nose, tiptilted enough to be impertinent if she liked, and a short upper lip that might be haughty and was only sweet; soft black hair, that did not lie smoothly and decorously like other girls'; nor did it crinkle, but was ruffled over its surface by dusky, irregular waves, and curled in a few babyish rings on the forehead.

As Tristram saw her first, she was smiling at her chaperon, who was also her father's cousin; and her dimples and her little teeth between the scarlet lips, flashed bright as glints of April sunshine. She had the face of a happy, wilful child, almost pathetically happy, because of that lurking sadness in the eyes. She hardly seemed old enough for her smart, long dress of white satin and chiffon, or for the thick knot of hair on the crown of the little head that sat so proudly upon the slender lily-stem of her throat.

Presently the stout, middle-aged woman in black velvet and the slim young girl in white. found their way to the hostess at the top of the marble stairway. Then, a little later, a few conventionalities were murmured, and Lady Mary Desmond numbered Mr. George Tristram among her acquaintances.

She was not yet eighteen; and she did not know that the words she spoke immediately after the introduction were rather more personal than those usually chosen by young ladies for beginning a ballroom conversation. It was her way to say whatever came into her head (so far nothing harmful had ever come there), and instead of mentioning the latest play, or murmuring something pretty about the waltz just beginning, she exclaimed: "Do you know, Mr. Tristram, you are the first man—I mean the first *young* man—with the exception of my fencing-master, I've ever talked to? I was *wondering* who would be the first, and whether I should like him."

The first man she had ever talked to! George Tristram at twenty-seven would have thought he was long past blushing, but his brown face reddened now. There had been other women for him, women he had fancied he loved more or less, but there had never been anyone like this. She seemed like a shining white angel—a magical flower of girlhood that no man might ever dare to reach up to and try to pluck. Tristram felt like going down on his knees to her and kissing the hem of her dress, so far had he lost his head. But, instead, he guided her towards the ballroom where they were to dance, and wondered if it were an omen for the future—that he should be the first man she had ever known.

"I'm afraid I shall disappoint you horribly as a specimen," he said, with a laugh, though he did not feel like laughing.

She looked up into his face.

"No, I don't think you will. But I can tell better after we've danced."

They did dance, and still she was not disappointed. Perhaps it was taking an unfair advantage of a *débutante* (and such a *débutante*); but Tristram obtained the promise of four more waltzes before he restored Lady Mary to her chaperon. Until time for the next he was miserable. It seemed like a sort of profanation to see her dancing with other men; though why he should mentally make an exception in his own favour it would have been hard for him to say, if he had retained his reasoning faculties, which he had not where she was concerned.

During the evening, so unlike any other that had ever been, or was likely to be, he learnt a great deal about what the girl called her "past." She had been at school in the country for five years, ever since she was between twelve and thirteen, and had proved "too much" for a governess afflicted with nerves. It was the year of her mother's second marriage when she had been first sent to school, and she had not seen her mother since. "Austria was such a long way off, and they had thought it best for her mind not to be distracted." So she had spent her holidays with her cousin, Lady Blake, such a dear, and a great friend of Lady Anson's, who had teased that she might have the chance of seeing just one big London ball before leaving England. What fun it was coming to a ball. She was sure it couldn't be as nice in Vienna; and anyway there would be no men like Englishmen. Oh, yes, to *dance* with, perhaps. People told her that the Austrian officers were charming dancers. But there were other things in life beside dancing; and she quite knew herself what she meant, even if she couldn't explain it.

Poor child, there were indeed to be other things besides dancing in her life; but no cloud from black days to come brought the shadow of sorrow into her eyes to-night; and George Tristram's thought of the "omen" carried with it no presentiment of hidden anguish, no horrible presence lurking round the corner of the future in the dark.

Lady Mary (who had always been called by her friends at school "May" or "Maysie") told Tristram that a certain Baron and Baroness von Waldenstein would take her and her new maid with them to Vienna on the next day but one. He had not meant to go until a week later; but he suddenly heard himself saying, with accents of truthfulness: "Why, that's the day I'm starting."

Then the pale, heart-of-rose tint in Lady Mary's cheeks began to deepen and glow, and her eyes grew bright and big, for this really seemed such a surprising coincidence.

"Not Dover to Ostend?" she exclaimed.

"There's no other way so convenient and direct, as to take the Vienna express at Ostend," sagely suggested George, who, urged by his poverty, had previously intended to go by a longer and cheaper route. He did not intend that now.

"You leave London from Charing Cross Station at ten in the morning?" she went on, more shyly. "That's when we go, I know."

"From Charing Cross, at ten in the morning, day after to-morrow," echoed Tristram, tingling with the joy of certain anticipations, calculating hurriedly how he could get rid of engagements he had made for his last week, how he could hurry up various articles getting ready for his departure, or else go off without them. He would willingly have bolted without any possessions save the clothes on his back, rather than miss such an enchanting, enchanted prospect as he now saw before him on sea and land.

The night went like a dream, and he did not wake up until he had said au revoir to Lady Mary Desmond, in the second of the small hours.

On the way home to his father's town house his eyes began to be opened to his own state of mind, and he realised that, unless he instantly pulled himself together, regarding Lady Mary as forbidden fruit, there was nothing but heartache and hopelessness laid up for that future towards which his ambition had so triumphantly looked.

Lady Anson had mentioned that the girl was an heiress in her own right, and would have an embarrassing lot of money when she came of age. Then, as if that alone were not enough to put her out of his reach, her step-father, Prince Falconberg, was of semi-royal blood, with all the inordinate pride of the Austrian aristocracy. He would doubtless have his own views for the settlement of so surpassingly beautiful a step-daughter, and it was said that the Prince's will was his wife's will. A penniless, though well-born Englishman in the Diplomatic Service, would appear in the eyes of such guardians beyond the matrimonial pale; and Tristram might think himself lucky that he had quarterings enough (it took sixteen) to be admitted socially into the Court circle at all.

Obviously, the only thing to do was to regard Lady Mary Desmond with purely platonic admiration. But there was hot blood in Tristram's veins, and he knew that he could do anything rather than the one obvious thing.

He had seen her for the first time three hours ago, and he was hers, body and soul. He would have to suffer; but she need never know, and he need not think of it yet. Better to have seen her and loved her, and be unhappy, than never to have seen her at all.

Throughout the next day he was plunged in preparations for his hurried departure. Somehow, he accomplished everything that absolutely had to be done, and threw over the others with a light heart.

At half-past nine he was at Charing Cross Station. Lady Mary and her bodyguard had not arrived; and he was torn with apprehension lest the perversity of Fate had somehow prevented them from leaving that day. He could have shouted for joy when they appeared; the girl, more beautiful and childlike than ever in her dark blue travelling dress and sailor hat to match, a decorous English maid, a smart French one, and the Baron and Baroness, white-haired, well preserved, with the Austrian air of supreme distinction so different from typical German old age.

Tristram did not dare to think that Lady Mary Desmond glanced about the station, as if in search of someone, or, if she did, that the someone could be himself. But, at all events, their eyes met; he lifted his hat, and she turned hastily away with girlish diplomacy, before the elders could observe, and, perhaps, ask questions. This told him that for the present he was to remain in the background; yet any kind of understanding between them was better than none at all, and manfully he denied himself the happiness he had hoped for between London and Dover. But on the boat luck turned his way, as possibly Lady Mary had guessed it might. The Baron and Baroness von Waldenstein (who had been travelling in England, hence their

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chaperonage of the Princess' daughter) were bad sailors, and retired to a private cabin. The Baroness' French maid also disappeared, and Lady Mary, guarded only by her own woman, sat in a deck chair, in the eye of the wind. Had the girl's guardians, *pro tem.*, dreamt that a dangerously good-looking young man was praying for just such an opportunity as their absence afforded, they would have perished rather than desert their post, for they were great friends of Prince Falconberg, and proud of their present responsibility. So, in all innocence, they stole away from under the very nose of George Tristram, who was on deck, and awaiting a signal from Destiny.

Lady Mary had a book, but presently it fell; and while her attentive maid stooped to pick it up, off blew her travelling rug.

Tristram caught the soft, woolly square of Scotch plaid, and there was just enough admixture of guile in the girl's springlike innocence, to assume a dainty air suggestive of surprise, in greeting him. Her maid looked sedately on at the episode; but she was an Englishwoman, with a sailor sweetheart whom she would not see again for two years, and she made up her mind in an instant that wild horses (in the shape of ferocious Austrian Princes) should not drag from her the story of anything she *might* happen to observe.

Lady Mary said she had just been finding out that it made her head ache to read while the boat was in motion, and it kept one's mind off the pitching if one talked. So Tristram asked if he might try to keep her mind off it for a little while, and she did not see any objection to the arrangement, He brought a chair near hers, and promptly found himself in Paradise. They talked of many things, and the girl was merry enough; yet it seemed to Tristram that the lovely eyes and mouth were more serious than when he had met her at Lady Anson's ball.

When they had grown rather confidential, he said impulsively: "I wonder if you'll think me horridly rude if I ask you a question?"

"I'm sure I won't," responded Lady Mary, "Besides, you *must* ask it now."

"Has anything happened to worry you since last Tuesday night?"

Her lashes fell, and her colour rose. Unconsciously, Tristram was leaning nearer to her, his hand on the arm of his chair, his face not very far from hers. A man, in the long black cassock and *soutane* of a priest, who had been pacing to and fro, looked keenly at them, and his heavy level brows drew together in a frown. He passed, turned on his heel, and came back again, drawing closer to the pair, who did not see him. The wind was high, therefore it was not unnatural that the two heads should approach each other for conversation, and the sound of their voices was blown towards the priest.

"To worry me? Oh, not exactly. How strange you should think of it," the girl was saying. "But life does seem a little more serious, somehow. You see, I've been talking a good deal with the Baron and Baroness, who came to London yesterday morning, and they have been telling me things."

"Things that make you unhappy?"

"No; only I'd been thinking of all the gaieties I should have in Vienna; the season will soon begin, you know; my first grown-up season. And my head was full of balls, and operas, and sleigh rides, and all sorts of novelties. But these old friends of my step-father's have been speaking about religion. My mother had to become a Roman Catholic before she could marry Prince Falonberg, who is very ardent, very devoted to the Romish Church, it seems. And they will both wish me to be so, too."

"And you don't want that?"

"I don't quite know. My father was an Irishman, and all his people were Catholics, but he was —nothing. At school everyone went to the English Church, and I was happy there. I never joined. It seemed enough just to love God, and say one's prayers, and to be thankful, and as good as one knew how. I've no prejudices one way or the other; but, you see, such serious questions are going to be raised as soon as I begin my new life. I shall have to decide. And, somehow, I am frightened."

"You will have your mother with you," said Tristram, trying not to speak with tenderness.

"My mother, yes." The girl's voice changed. "I have not seen her for five years. It wouldn't have been very jolly for her, I suppose, having a great girl like me by her side, all through her honeymoon and the first years of her marriage, and—and, of course, it was good to be at school at home—I mean in England. Mother's very beautiful, tall and white, almost like a statue; and when I saw her last she didn't look a day over twenty-five, though, of course, she's more than ten years older than that. I hope she will like me, and tell me everything I ought to do."

"*Like you?*" echoed Tristram, and nearly said a great deal more. But he stopped himself in time, and his brown eyes looked very grave.

"Why are you so silent?" Mary asked, when he had not finished his sentence, or spoken for several moments that seemed long, and somehow full of suspense. She had caught the dark gaze of the priest, and had been afraid that he might have heard what she and Mr. Tristram had said. Not that it could really matter if he had; still, she felt chilled, and as if a cloud had obscured the sun. "Have I made you gloomy, too?" she went on. "I hope not; for Mademoiselle Dupont, who teaches French at school, says that people don't like one, if one makes them gloomy. I should be sorry, I think, if you didn't like me, for—for I shan't have many friends or feel quite at home at first; and it would be nice to think that there was an Englishman, not very far away, who was my friend."

"Always think that. I beg that you will always think that!" Tristram answered, a little unsteadily. This might be play to her, but already it was deadly earnest to him.

"Thank you. I should be glad. And, of couse, as my step-father has a house in Vienna, and we shall be there for the season, you and I will often meet."

"I'm afraid not," said Tristram. "You know I shall be awfully busy, and——"

"Oh, if you don't want to, pray don't think it necessary to make excuses! Only you'd just said you were going to be my friend."

"If I don't want to!" the young man repeated, bitterly. "Who could help wanting to? That's the worst of it, I shall want it so much that I must stay away."

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"I don't understand," ejaculated Lady Mary, quickly; then she bit her lip, and a delicious colour rose slowly over her face, until it had spread from chin to temples. Tristram hoped that she had not begun to understand. He had not meant her to understand; but she had unconsciously goaded him to speak out what was in his heart, without counting the cost, and now the mischief was done. It was only left for him to patch it up as best he could, which he clumsily proceeded to do.

"Please remember," he stammered, "if anything should disappoint you, if—if you should ever be in any sort of trouble that a friend could help you in, I shall be ready, and waiting, and eager—I can't tell you how eager—to do for you what a man can do."

"You really mean it?" she asked, large-eyed and wistful.

"More than I ever meant anything, I think. You can count on that, you know—and on me, while I'm alive."

"You should say, while you're in Austria."

"Or at the other end of the world. I know what you're thinking of, that I only met you the night before last; but I've known you always, for all that, ever since I was old enough to have an ideal. And wherever I might be, in Austria or in Kamskatka, it would be just the same. I'd only have to hear that I could be of use to you."

"Thank you," the girl said, very simply. "I've thought there might be men like that, chivalrous ——"

"At least, asking nothing," he broke in.

"Brave and unselfish, all that the books say an Englishman can be. And now, I believe, I know one." She rose, as if afraid she had said too much. "Jenny," she called to her maid (for she did not like the formal use of the surname, it seemed so cold and unhomely). "Jenny, I think we'd better go and inquire how the Baroness is getting on; land's in sight. Good-bye, Mr. Tristram. I shall see you in the train, perhaps, if not before."

Tristram watched the two figures out of sight—the slim, girlish one in the blue dress, the broader, less graceful form in black. Then he turned to look out over the restless water, and to think, but a voice speaking almost in his ear, surprised him into quickly glancing up.

"You are playing the fool. Be warned, and stop while there is yet time. The girl is not for you, and you will only bring trouble to her, ruin upon yourself, if you persist in burning your wings at the candle of her beauty."

It was the priest who spoke, in English, with a foreign accent.

A flush of anger sprang to George's face. If the man had not been in the uniform of the Church he would have got something more than a rough answer. As it was, Tristram merely stared his haughtiest (for the men of his race were neither meek nor long-suffering, diplomatists as some of them had been), and said, "Really, only madness can excuse your impertinence."

"I am not mad," answered the other. "But I know of what I speak, and I swear to you that I, and those whom I serve, have the power to break you, to lay your head in the dust if you must have punishment instead of warning."

He was a tall man, as tall as Tristram, and, though he did not look as tall, because he was older, stouter, less erect, their faces were on a level as they stood for an instant, silently glaring, eye to eye. The Englishman had just time to tell himself that never had he seen a more repellent, saturnine face, under the gloomy shadow of its broad, soft, clerical hat, when a descending gust of wind seized and whirled the hat away.

The head left exposed was thickly covered with a shock of straight, black hair. There was no trace of tonsure; and seeing this, Tristram caught the man by the shoulder.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "What's the reason of this masquerade that saves you from the consequences of your insolence? Whatever you are, whoever you are, I'll swear that you're no priest!"

CHAPTER II.

Among the Wolves.

Quick as a flash the other opened his *soutane* and showed the cross of a famous Order. "You are behind the times, indeed," he said, "not to know that different fashions maintain in different countries among priests as among laymen. We do not all shave our heads because we serve the Church. But resent my warning as brutally as you choose. I will not resist you."

Tristram loosed his grasp of the black sleeve, and turned on his heel with a contemptuous ejaculation, just as a sailor, who had retrieved the lost hat, hastened respectfully to restore it to its owner.

Mad or sane, priest or masquerader, the man was a mystery. Whence had he come, what was his object, and why was it worth his while to use threats and abusive language because a young Englishman had talked for a couple of hours on a Channel boat to a young girl? Perhaps he had overheard scraps of the conversation, or suspected, from the expression of Tristram's face, that there was more in his heart than mere passing admiration. But, if so, what right had he to dictate rules of conduct? He was certainly a stranger to Lady Mary, as he had passed and repassed her without awakening the faintest sign of recognition. It was possible that the fellow was a spy, sent to England to watch the schoolgirl's actions, ascertain if she had formed any secret attachment, and report to headquarters the result of his discoveries.

True to this resolution, Tristram kept his eyes alertly open; but if the mysterious individual boarded the Vienna express he did it so stealthily as to succeed in avoiding observation, and he did not again shew himself during the journey. Tristram moved from his place in the long corridor train several times, and he saw Lady Mary, was introduced to her friends and rewarded by a little conversation, very formal with the lips, not quite so formal with the eyes.

His heart was heavy when he lost sight of her in the station at Vienna, disappearing in her step-father's carriage, driven by her step-father's liveried coachman, carried by her step-father's well-groomed horses away out of his life. And even the little half-smiling, half-wistful glance that she threw at him brought an added pang rather than consolation, for five words of truth at least the black-cassocked man had spoken. She was not for him.

The first time they met history repeated itself, for it was at a ball. She came in late with her mother and step-father; and Tristram looked at the two arbiters of the girl's fate with keen interest. Prince Falconberg was a man of fifty, dark as an Italian, but with none of the Italian's softness, still less of typical Austrian vivacity. His profile might have been cut on some ancient Roman coin, with its thin lips, its arched nose, its high, narrow forehead.

As for the Princess, she was as beautiful as Mary had described her to be; but it was the beauty of a statue, not a living, loving woman. If Mary, young and sweet as the morning, had not been beside her, she would scarcely have appeared more than a girl; but the contrast with Mary made her look hard, and rendered singularly artificial in effect her glory of gold hair, marble skin, red lips, and the dark arch of brow and lashes above bright, cold blue eyes.

Hardly had they come into the room when a man in uniform joined them, with the easy confidence of friendship; and, curiously enough, though Tristram believed that he had never seen the new-comer before, something about his air and bearing seemed oddly familiar. For a moment he could not think of what they reminded him, though he had the impression of a disagreeable association; then, suddenly, it flashed across him that it was the "mad priest" (as he had begun mentally to call the mystery), whom in some subtle way the officer resembled. In colouring no two persons could have differed more, for the priest had had black hair, heavy brows like thick streaks of ink running together across the bridge of the nose, and a sallow face; while the officer, a Colonel of Hussars, was florid, with thin, sandy hair and conspicuously-colourless eyebrows and lashes. Still, the appearance of the soldier brought up the sinister image of the priest, and Tristram (observing with an anxious wonder that Mary's cheeks flew a scarlet flag for the new arrival) asked himself if there could be any family connection between the two men.

"Who is that?" he inquired of Captain Wellington, the British Military Attaché, who had been in Vienna for several years.

"That's Count von Kornis, Colonel of the White Hussars, Emperor's Own," said Wellington. "He's one of the best known, best born, worst bred, and worst hated men in Austria, with a nickname among his enemies that is probably making a cold shiver run down that lovely little Lady Mary Desmond's spine at the present moment. 'Blauenbart,' or, in plain English, 'Bluebeard,' is his complimentary title."

"Why, in the name of all that's decent, should they call the fellow that? And if they do, why should it matter to Lady Mary Desmond?" demanded Tristram, rather more indignantly than a disinterested person need have spoken.

"The Austrians are fond of nicknaming friends and foes" returned Wellington, who was not adverse to a little gossip. "They think more of appropriateness than charity; and as Count Kornis has had three wives, all of whom have contrived to die within ten years of each other in a grim old fortified castle of his in Tyrol, you'll admit that the simile's picturesque. As Lady Mary is destined to be number four, and take her chance of finding the one forbidden room, there's an excuse for the shudder."

"Good heavens!" Tristram exclaimed. "Do you mean seriously to tell me that there's talk of such a marriage?"

"There's more than talk of it. Everyone who knows the Falconbergs well knows it was virtually settled before Lady Mary came. In fact, if it hadn't been for that, it is improbable she would have come at all."

"They'll never persuade her into taking such a ruffian," broke out Tristram, almost fiercely. "I—met her in England once or twice, I think I told you, just before we—she came abroad. And she gave me the impression of being a girl of spirit."

"She'd have to be if she were going to stand up against Prince and Princess Falconberg," said Wellington with a laugh.

"But why should they want her to marry von Kornis?" persisted Tristram.

"He's the Prince's cousin," said Wellington. "He has big estates, which, for the family's credit, ought to be kept up, and can't be, owing to Bluebeard's past follies at the card table, unless he can now, in his soberer middle age, marry another rich wife, and settle with the Jews. The cousinship is his first recommendation to Falconberg, but not the most important, perhaps. The Count's younger brother is the most popular priest in the country—a Jesuit, fiery, eloquent, handsome and——"

"A priest?" Tristam interrupted. "Look here, Wellington, do you know whether the Jesuits wear a tonsure?"

"Of course they do. Not a priest of any Order I have heard of but wears one," returned the other. "Why do you ask?"

"Oh, it's not worth the time for explaining," answered Tristram, hurriedly. But you said the priest was handsome?"

"Celebrated for his good looks. Rather different from this one, eh? But the Count takes after his father, who was, I hear from the old fogies, just such another suspicious, fierce-tempered, overbearing brute as he. The priest is Princess Falconberg's confessor, and has established the most extraordinary ascendancy over her mind since she joined the Roman Catholic Church."

"Thank Heaven, in these days a girl can't be forced into doing what she hates," fervently ejaculated Tristram.

"Oh, can't she? You haven't lived out of England long, it's easy to see that. Austria, especially its aristocracy, has still some rather mediæval ideas about life, I assure you. Prince and Princess Falconberg are both persons who are not inclined to look where they step in getting their own way, I know, though I haven't much personal acquaintance with them; and as I told you, the common story is that little Lady Mary would have been left in England if this marriage hadn't been desired."

"It's like flinging a white lamb among wolves," groaned Tristram, in sorry humour for a ball.

"It is, rather. But there's nothing that poor beggars like you and me can do to save her, or plenty of us would volunteer. I hope for her sake she's one of those girls who expect little of life, and look on marriage only as an excuse for plenty of jewels and freedom.

Tristram thought himself sure that Lady Mary was no such girl, and his heart was wrung with pity and helpless rage. He asked Wellington if he knew the Falconbergs well enough to give an introduction. The young man was doubtful, but Lady Barfield, the Ambassador's wife, was on friendly terms with the Princess. Wellington recommended Tristram to seek her good offices for permission to be introduced.

(To be continued.)

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Miss Richardson will be glad to answer in our Correspondence Columns any queries on Cookery and Household Management. See "Rules for Correspondents," p. 45. Letters to be addressed to Miss Richardson, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C. Queries must be accompanied by the Correspondence Coupon, cut out of this paper. No notice will be taken of letters sent without this coupon, and answers by post can only be sent in very urgent cases.

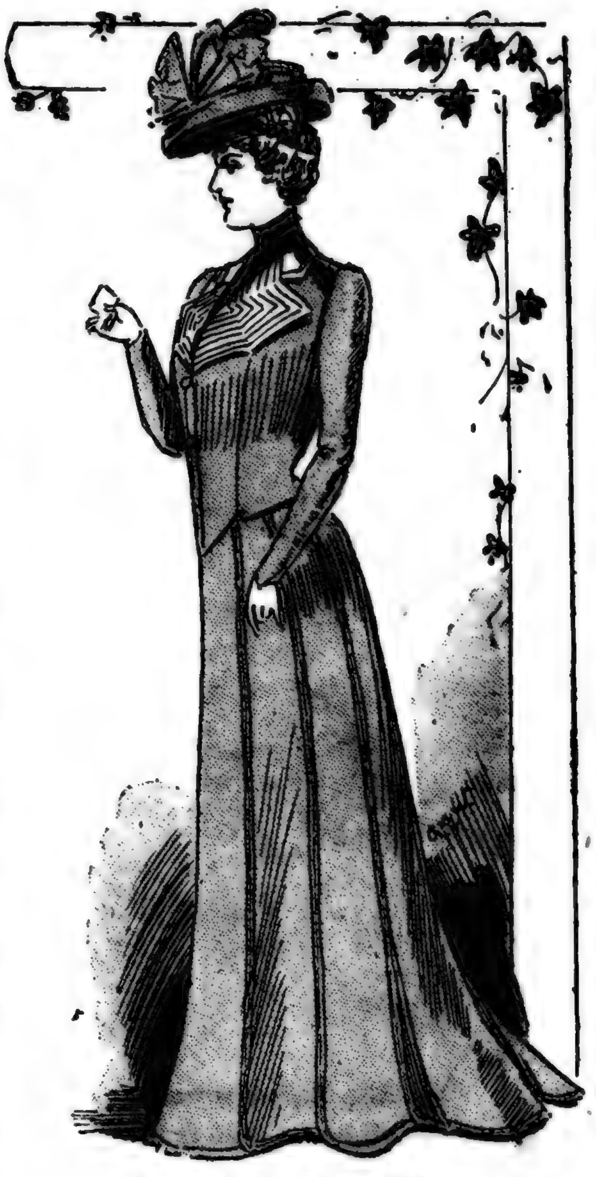
HOUSEKEEPING—THE STOREROOM

THERE is a proverb which states somewhat forcibly that we should not instruct our progenitors in the gentle art of abstracting the nutriment of an egg, but unhappily there is no converse proposition to remind us that we ourselves might seek their advice on the same or on other points; in all the various branches of housekeeping there are perhaps none in which it repays us better to study the methods of our grandmothers than in regard to the storeroom, for in days gone by, before Carter Paterson and goods trains came into existence, houses in remote regions were provisioned on a scale which would put Mafeking to the blush, necessitating in its turn spacious storerooms and careful supervision. The tendency of the present age, however, inclines towards taking less and less thought for the morrow, and so the storerooms dwindle in size until they have by degrees been replaced often by a modest cupboard. It is an open question whether the extra outlay of time and money through the modern practice of buying groceries in small quantities is compensated by the freshness of the provisions, and the answer, perhaps, depends upon the storeroom to a large extent. As in the case of the larder, the storeroom should be well ventilated and well lighted, with one outside wall so that fresh air is admitted; the window should be fairly high up, and in addition air bricks near the floor will be found most effectual.

The shelves usually reach nearly to the ceiling, and there is no objection to this if the ventilation is good; the top shelf should be used for jams and pickles, which must, however, be securely covered before being relegated to that height; parchment covers may be bought for 2d. per dozen, or, as an alternative, dip the rounds of kitchen paper in white of egg, this stretches them and makes them airtight; at the same time it is necessary to bear in mind that unless boiled with a sufficient quantity of sugar, jams will not keep for an indefinite period. The labels on the jars should indicate the kind of jam and full date, so that the pots may be taken in rotation.

On the next shelf may be placed groceries, which are only occasionally required, and sauces, tinned foods, &c., in reserve. A good housekeeper must always be ready for emergencies, for the butcher may sometimes forget to send the meat in time for dinner; or the cook has a fit of abstraction, and "it goes clean out of her head" to remind her mistress that the bacon is finished until just as the family appear at the breakfast-table. Of course, it is on occasions such as these that one is reminded of the material advantages of being in towns; but those who live half a mile from any shops will do well to keep in their store-room such stop-gaps as a tin or so of soup, for instance, ox tail or Julien, which does not cost more than 9d.; tinned tongues, a tin of corned beef, and a tin of pineapple, and a tin or jar of sardines. One would not recommend tinned foods for everyday consumption, because owing to the high temperature to which they must be subjected for the exclusion of air, they are not always digestible, and are often deficient in nourishment; but occasionally when supplies run short they may be used with advantage. In using tinned soups about half the quantity of water is generally added; a few herbs or fresh vegetables are a great improvement, and then it merely requires to be heated. Tinned meat is generally put on the table cold; but excellent stews may be made from it. Two points, however, must be carefully remembered; first, that the meat is hard, and therefore requires to be gradually softened by a prolonged process of gentle stewing, and secondly, that the meat contains an abundance of salt, but little vegetable flavouring; therefore unseasoned stock only can be used.

Tinned pineapple is seen at its best when made into a trifle, the recipe for which was given in a previous number; it can be made in ten minutes, and is therefore well adapted for unexpected guests. One cannot refer to tinned foods without alluding to the possible dangers arising from their consumption; but, of course, one would only get them from first-rate makers, and fortunately an experienced eye can detect a suspicious tin in the shop, for the sides should be carefully examined, and if they bulge then it is probable that gases have been formed within the tin owing to putrefaction having already taken place; while on the contrary, if the sides on being tapped give a hollow sound no danger need be apprehended, for the shrinkage of the meat within causes a partial vacuum, with the result that the sides of the tin become somewhat concave in appearance.



No. 997. A TAILOR GOWN.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

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The most approved method of arranging for fresh supplies generally takes the form of a fortnightly or monthly order at some big stores, for as a rule the carriage is usually paid for goods over the value of £1. Distinction, however, must be made between groceries which will keep for some time and those which should only be bought in small quantities; such ingredients as raisins, currants, sultanas, &c., will keep for some months, and it is not too early to think about the ingredients for the Christmas puddings, for later the prices advance considerably, owing to the increased demand. As an instance of goods which should only be bought in small quantities one might mention semolina and prunes, and any that lose flavour, such as tea or coffee. In large institutions, however, where the consumption is considerable, tea is generally bought in chests of about 28lb, when a reduction of six and seven shillings is frequently made in the price, but the chest should then be securely shut, and the week's supply should then be kept in another tin, to avoid the continual opening of the chest. The flavour of coffee is even more volatile, and one has only to pass a coffee shop to realise this, on which account it is advisable to have a coffee grinder, to minimise the loss. Groceries should be kept as far as possible in jars or tins; brown earthenware jars which delight the heart of a housekeeper, may be bought for about a shilling at most china shops; one would certainly want a dozen, which comes expensive, but then they can be used for many purposes. Small jars are cheaper, and strong tins can be bought at most grocers for a few pence, but these require to be well scrubbed with hot water and soda. All jars must be carefully labelled to avoid confusion, or, as an alternative, the name may be painted in white enamel, which, if well done, looks most effective.

The flour should be kept in a bin, made of zinc or tin, which can stand on the floor of the storeroom. A considerable reduction is made in buying flour by the sack or half sack, especially when it is cheap, and this will be a saving if bread and cakes are baked at home; but then the flour must be kept very dry, or it will become mouldy. In the absence of any bin, the sack ought to stand on pieces of wood, which will permit of ventilation underneath.

If the housemaid's materials, such as soap and soda, &c., must be kept in the store cupboard, then a separate shelf should be set apart for them. It is most economical to buy soap and soda in large quantities, for, when newly bought, yellow soap contains a large proportion of water, and thus will dissolve more readily in water. It should, therefore, be bought in long bars, and be cut up in squares in order to dry it before being used; at the end of a month it will be found quite hard on the cut surfaces; the same may be said of soda, for on exposure to the air the moisture which it contains is gradually given up and it becomes more of the nature of a powder.

Candles also improve in keeping, and are cheaper if bought in large quantities.

The advent of a fresh supply of stores should be made the opportunity for a thorough turn out of the storeroom, which should take place at least once a month; the shelves ought to be scrubbed with hot water and silver sand, while any stains can be removed with Brookes' soap; no soda should be used, for it is apt to discolour the wood and turn it yellow; kitchen paper put on the shelves will, of course, lessen labour, but it is not so nice from point of view of appearance. Unless absolute cleanliness is maintained in older houses the inevitable consequence will be blackbeetles! And unfortunately blackbeetles are too often made a peg upon which to hang the grievances of the cook, who will plead them as an excuse for not keeping the cupboard tidy, and on the same principle if breakages occur it is always due to the cat. Sometimes, of course, blackbeetles and earwigs will appear upon the scene even in the best regulated storerooms, when stringent measures must be taken. Everything should then be removed from the floor and carbolic powder must be thickly scattered every night on the ground and floor of the kitchen, too. In replenishing jars and tins, they should first be emptied and then be refilled with fresh supplies, while that which remained from the previous month should be put on the top. The duty of keeping the storecupboard tidy might well be entrusted to one of the younger members of the family, for thus they learn to take an interest in the work of the house besides gaining practical knowledge and a sense of order.

MONA W. RICHARDSON.

TOILET VINEGARS.—Rectified spirit of wine and vinegars form the principal ingredients of the toilet-waters that are made to be added to the ordinary water used to wash the face and hands. In hot weather the bracing effect of a little toilet-water on the skin is particularly comforting. The too frequent or too powerful use of vinegars of any sort on the skin is, however, apt to inflame it. Toilet vinegars should be charily used for toilet purposes. In moderation they are advisable, for they are refreshing, more cleansing even than soap, and have a tonic influence upon the skin that is very beneficial.

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"I don't understand," ejaculated Lady Mary, quickly; then she bit her lip, and a delicious colour rose slowly over her face, until it had spread from chin to temples. Tristram hoped that she had not begun to understand. He had not meant her to understand; but she had unconsciously goaded him to speak out what was in his heart, without counting the cost, and now the mischief was done. It was only left for him to patch it up as best he could, which he clumsily proceeded to do.

"Please remember," he stammered, "if anything should disappoint you, if—if you should ever be in any sort of trouble that a friend could help you in, I shall be ready, and waiting, and eager—I can't tell you how eager—to do for you what a man can do."

"You really mean it?" she asked, large-eyed and wistful.

"More than I ever meant anything, I think. You can count on that, you know—and on me, while I'm alive."

"You should say, while you're in Austria."

"Or at the other end of the world. I know what you're thinking of, that I only met you the night before last; but I've known you always, for all that, ever since I was old enough to have an ideal. And wherever I might be, in Austria or in Kamskatka, it would be just the same. I'd only have to hear that I could be of use to you."

"Thank you," the girl said, very simply. "I've thought there might be men like that, chivalrous ——"

"At least, asking nothing," he broke in.

"Brave and unselfish, all that the books say an Englishman can be. And now, I believe, I know one." She rose, as if afraid she had said too much. "Jenny," she called to her maid (for she did not like the formal use of the surname, it seemed so cold and unhomely). "Jenny, I think we'd better go and inquire how the Baroness is getting on; land's in sight. Good-bye, Mr. Tristram. I shall see you in the train, perhaps, if not before."

Tristram watched the two figures out of sight—the slim, girlish one in the blue dress, the broader, less graceful form in black. Then he turned to look out over the restless water, and to think, but a voice speaking almost in his ear, surprised him into quickly glancing up.

"You are playing the fool. Be warned, and stop while there is yet time. The girl is not for you, and you will only bring trouble to her, ruin upon yourself, if you persist in burning your wings at the candle of her beauty."

It was the priest who spoke, in English, with a foreign accent.

A flush of anger sprang to George's face. If the man had not been in the uniform of the Church he would have got something more than a rough answer. As it was, Tristram merely stared his haughtiest (for the men of his race were neither meek nor long-suffering, diplomatists as some of them had been), and said, "Really, only madness can excuse your impertinence."

"I am not mad," answered the other. "But I know of what I speak, and I swear to you that I, and those whom I serve, have the power to break you, to lay your head in the dust if you must have punishment instead of warning."

He was a tall man, as tall as Tristram, and, though he did not look as tall, because he was older, stouter, less erect, their faces were on a level as they stood for an instant, silently glaring, eye to eye. The Englishman had just time to tell himself that never had he seen a more repellent, saturnine face, under the gloomy shadow of its broad, soft, clerical hat, when a descending gust of wind seized and whirled the hat away.

The head left exposed was thickly covered with a shock of straight, black hair. There was no trace of tonsure; and seeing this, Tristram caught the man by the shoulder.

"By Jove!" he exclaimed. "What's the reason of this masquerade that saves you from the consequences of your insolence? Whatever you are, whoever you are, I'll swear that you're no priest!"

CHAPTER II.

Among the Wolves.

Quick as a flash the other opened his *soutane* and showed the cross of a famous Order. "You are behind the times, indeed," he said, "not to know that different fashions maintain in different countries among priests as among laymen. We do not all shave our heads because we serve the Church. But resent my warning as brutally as you choose. I will not resist you."

Tristram loosed his grasp of the black sleeve, and turned on his heel with a contemptuous ejaculation, just as a sailor, who had retrieved the lost hat, hastened respectfully to restore it to its owner.

Mad or sane, priest or masquerader, the man was a mystery. Whence had he come, what was his object, and why was it worth his while to use threats and abusive language because a young Englishman had talked for a couple of hours on a Channel boat to a young girl? Perhaps he had overheard scraps of the conversation, or suspected, from the expression of Tristram's face, that there was more in his heart than mere passing admiration. But, if so, what right had he to dictate rules of conduct? He was certainly a stranger to Lady Mary, as he had passed and repassed her without awakening the faintest sign of recognition. It was possible that the fellow was a spy, sent to England to watch the schoolgirl's actions, ascertain if she had formed any secret attachment, and report to headquarters the result of his discoveries.

True to this resolution, Tristram kept his eyes alertly open; but if the mysterious individual boarded the Vienna express he did it so stealthily as to succeed in avoiding observation, and he did not again shew himself during the journey. Tristram moved from his place in the long corridor train several times, and he saw Lady Mary, was introduced to her friends and rewarded by a little conversation, very formal with the lips, not quite so formal with the eyes.

His heart was heavy when he lost sight of her in the station at Vienna, disappearing in her step-father's carriage, driven by her step-father's liveried coachman, carried by her step-father's well-groomed horses away out of his life. And even the little half-smiling, half-wistful glance that she threw at him brought an added pang rather than consolation, for five words of truth at least the black-cassocked man had spoken. She was not for him.

The first time they met history repeated itself, for it was at a ball. She came in late with her mother and step-father; and Tristram looked at the two arbiters of the girl's fate with keen interest. Prince Falconberg was a man of fifty, dark as an Italian, but with none of the Italian's softness, still less of typical Austrian vivacity. His profile might have been cut on some ancient Roman coin, with its thin lips, its arched nose, its high, narrow forehead.

As for the Princess, she was as beautiful as Mary had described her to be; but it was the beauty of a statue, not a living, loving woman. If Mary, young and sweet as the morning, had not been beside her, she would scarcely have appeared more than a girl; but the contrast with Mary made her look hard, and rendered singularly artificial in effect her glory of gold hair, marble skin, red lips, and the dark arch of brow and lashes above bright, cold blue eyes.

Hardly had they come into the room when a man in uniform joined them, with the easy confidence of friendship; and, curiously enough, though Tristram believed that he had never seen the newcomer before, something about his air and bearing seemed oddly familiar. For a moment he could not think of what they reminded him, though he had the impression of a disagreeable association; then, suddenly, it flashed across him that it was the "mad priest" (as he had begun mentally to call the mystery), whom in some subtle way the officer resembled. In colouring no two persons could have differed more, for the priest had had black hair, heavy brows like thick streaks of ink running together across the bridge of the nose, and a sallow face; while the officer, a Colonel of Hussars, was florid, with thin, sandy hair and conspicuously-colourless eyebrows and lashes. Still, the appearance of the soldier brought up the sinister image of the priest, and Tristram (observing with an anxious wonder that Mary's cheeks flew a scarlet flag for the new arrival) asked himself if there could be any family connection between the two men.

"Who is that?" he inquired of Captain Wellington, the British Military Attaché, who had been in Vienna for several years.

"That's Count von Kornis, Colonel of the White Hussars, Emperor's Own," said Wellington. "He's one of the best known, best born, worst bred, and worst hated men in Austria, with a nickname among his enemies that is probably making a cold shiver run down that lovely little Lady Mary Desmond's spine at the present moment. 'Blauenbart,' or, in plain English, 'Bluebeard,' is his complimentary title."

"Why, in the name of all that's decent, should they call the fellow that? And if they do, why should it matter to Lady Mary Desmond?" demanded Tristram, rather more indignantly than a disinterested person need have spoken.

"The Austrians are fond of nicknaming friends and foes" returned Wellington, who was not adverse to a little gossip. "They think more of appropriateness than charity; and as Count Kornis has had three wives, all of whom have contrived to die within ten years of each other in a grim old fortified castle of his in Tyrol, you'll admit that the simile's picturesque. As Lady Mary is destined to be number four, and take her chance of finding the one forbidden room, there's an excuse for the shudder."

"Good heavens!" Tristram exclaimed. "Do you mean seriously to tell me that there's talk of such a marriage?"

"There's more than talk of it. Everyone who knows the Falconbergs well knows it was virtually settled before Lady Mary came. In fact, if it hadn't been for that, it is improbable she would have come at all."

"They'll never persuade her into taking such a ruffian," broke out Tristram, almost fiercely. "I—met her in England once or twice, I think I told you, just before we—she came abroad. And she gave me the impression of being a girl of spirit."

"She'd have to be if she were going to stand up against Prince and Princess Falconberg," said Wellington with a laugh.

"But why should they want her to marry von Kornis?" persisted Tristram.

"He's the Prince's cousin," said Wellington. "He has big estates, which, for the family's credit, ought to be kept up, and can't be, owing to Bluebeard's past follies at the card table, unless he can now, in his soberer middle age, marry another rich wife, and settle with the Jews. The cousinship is his first recommendation to Falconberg, but not the most important, perhaps. The Count's younger brother is the most popular priest in the country—a Jesuit, fiery, eloquent, handsome and——"

"A priest?" Tristam interrupted. "Look here, Wellington, do you know whether the Jesuits wear a tonsure?"

"Of course they do. Not a priest of any Order I have heard of but wears one," returned the other. "Why do you ask?"

"Oh, it's not worth the time for explaining," answered Tristram, hurriedly. But you said the priest was handsome?"

"Celebrated for his good looks. Rather different from this one, eh? But the Count takes after his father, who was, I hear from the old fogies, just such another suspicious, fierce-tempered, overbearing brute as he. The priest is Princess Falconberg's confessor, and has established the most extraordinary ascendancy over her mind since she joined the Roman Catholic Church."

"Thank Heaven, in these days a girl can't be forced into doing what she hates," fervently ejaculated Tristram.

"Oh, can't she? You haven't lived out of England long, it's easy to see that. Austria, especially its aristocracy, has still some rather mediæval ideas about life, I assure you. Prince and Princess Falconberg are both persons who are not inclined to look where they step in getting their own way, I know, though I haven't much personal acquaintance with them; and as I told you, the common story is that little Lady Mary wouldn't have been left in England if this marriage hadn't been desired."

"It's like flinging a white lamb among wolves," groaned Tristram, in sorry humour for a ball.

"It is, rather. But there's nothing that poor beggars like you and me can do to save her, or plenty of us would volunteer. I hope for her sake she's one of those girls who expect little of life, and look on marriage only as an excuse for plenty of jewels and freedom."

Tristram thought himself sure that Lady Mary was no such girl, and his heart was wrung with pity and helpless rage. He asked Wellington if he knew the Falconbergs well enough to give an introduction. The young man was doubtful, but Lady Barfield, the Ambassador's wife, was on friendly terms with the Princess. Wellington recommended Tristram to seek her good offices for permission to be introduced.

(*To be continued.*)

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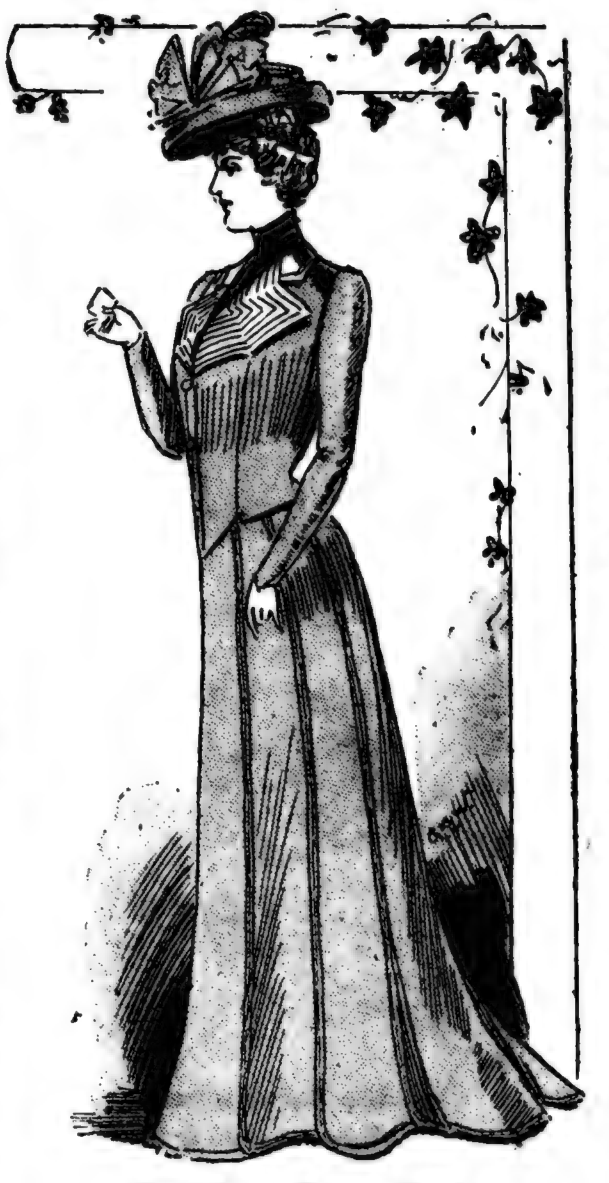

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Mona W. Richardson.

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DESCRIPTIONS of our ILLUSTRATIONS

Nos. 936 to 939.—Four Autumn and Winter Wraps. (Page 5.)

No. 936. Theatre coat of broché silk—two backs, a side on each side, and two single-breasted fronts, which close with hooks and eyes beneath a lace jabot. Tack, fit, seam, and press the coat. Turn up the edge all round, and herringbone over a band of muslin. Cut a lining (wadded silk or satin) on the coat pattern. Seam it. tack in place on the coat; slipstitch the edges to the turned broché edges over the tails of the hooks and eyes. Four-piece collar, wired, faced with broché, edged with a chiffon ruche. A ruche simulates a pèlerine collar. Two-piece lined sleeve, with folded cuff. Quantity of 22-inch broché required, 7 yards.

No. 937. Two-piece cape of velours du Nord (seamed at back), arranged into a three-piece yoke of jetted velvet, seamed on the shoulders. Line with yellow silk broché, seamed apart, the edges slipstitched to the velvet edges, which are turned over and herringboned over a band of muslin. Three-piece jetted collar, stiffened, faced with velvet. Edge the yoke with jetted lace or jet fringe. The yoke closes with hooks and eyes. Quantity of 42-inch velours du Nord required, 3½ yards.

No. 938. Two-piece cape of velours du Nord, seamed at the back, where the material forms a reversed box-pleat. Line like No. 937. Edge the cape, and trim the shoulders with black fox, which also runs up the fronts. Three-piece collar of black fox, faced with fox. Quantity of 42-inch velours du Nord required, 3½ yards.

Nó. 939. Long useful mantle of box cloth, cut in two pieces, seamed at the back, fitted into a four-piece yoke, which is cut with a storm collar. Line the yoke and cape with glacé, seamed apart, the edges slipstitched to the turned cloth edges. The cape is wider on the right side, to button across on the left. Fasten the yoke with hooks and eyes. Stiffen the collar, and face with cloth. Edge collar, pèlerine, and cape with mink fur. Quantity of 54-inch cloth required, 3 yards.

No. 944.—A Velveteen Blouse. (Page 7.)

Cut a fitted bodice lining with three-piece front, to fasten on the left of the centre panel. Cover the centre panel with lace over silk, striped with satin ribbon. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover the back and sides with a back and two pleated fronts of velveteen. Finish the seams. One-piece velveteen collar, edged lace. Velveteen band collar, supported by bones, decorated with lace. Two-piece velveteen sleeve, lined, the wrist striped with lace. Quantity of 24-inch velveteen required, 4 yards.

No. 945.-Art Dressing Gown. (Page 8.)

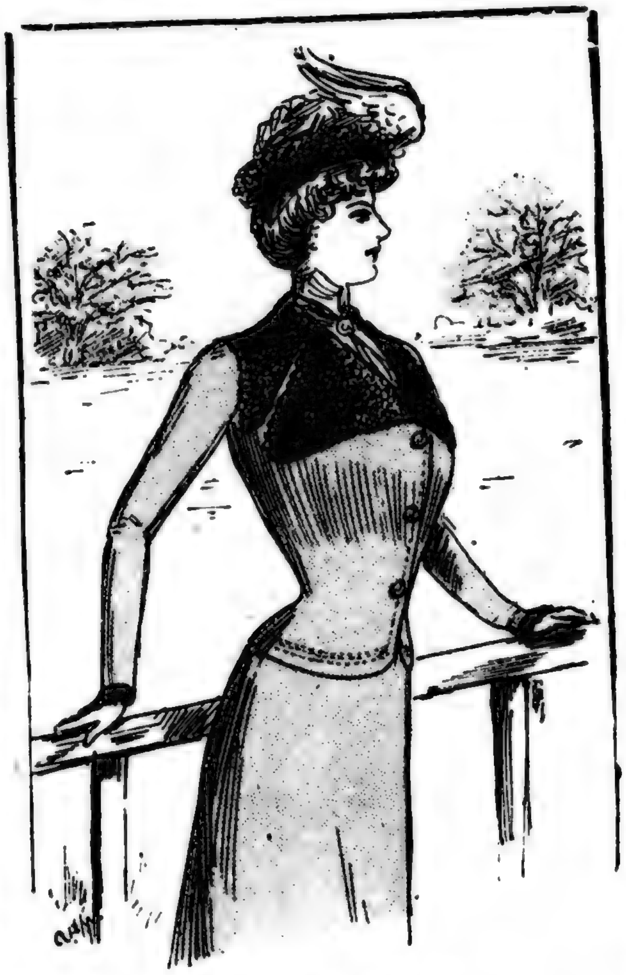
Good style for plain Viyella or cashmere. It consists of two fronts, a double side on each side (shaped by a dart under the arm), and two backs, which form a Watteau pleat over the central seam. Line to the hips, the lining coinciding with the flannel patterns except the back, which is not pleated. The fronts and hem are simply stitched. Fasten with a few buttons and buttonholes. Added corners of flannel must be seamed on the straight to eke out the breadths when not wide enough for the pattern pieces. One-piece wing sleeve, unlined, edged with ball fringe. Three-piece Medici collar, faced with flannel, edged fringe. Quantity of 29-inch flannel quired, 12 yards.

Nos. 946 to 949.—Evening Gowns and Theatre Blouses. (Page 9.)

Nos. 946 and 948. Smart utility dress of cheap soft silk. Cut a fitted bodice lining (low necked) with double right front, to hook to the left front down the centre, then cross to hook on the left shoulder and under the left arm. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining (leaving only the side and shoulder seams). Cover with a lace front, and with a back and two front sides of soft silk. Add draperies of silk over the lace front. Finish the seams, and edge the neck with lace insertion. One-piece elbow sleeve of lined silk, finished with a lace-covered silk cuff. Make a detachable bishop undersleeve of silk (one piece), gathered into a band, which can be tacked beneath the cuff, the lower edge gathered into a lace-over-silk wristband. Three-piece detachable yoke of tucked silk and lace (tucked to the flat pattern), finished with a band collar of lace and silk. Quantity of 22-inch silk required, 4 yards; 22-inch lace, 1 yard. The bodice thus can serve for day or evening wear. No. 948 shows a tucked skirt of the same silk (11 yards required), cut in seven gores, tucked all round, the tucks wheel-marked on the four-piece pattern (half the skirt). Seam, hem, and tuck apart from the foundation. Mount on a foundation skirt of silk or moirette, like No. 950.

No. 947. Pretty blouse of cheap Oriental satin. Cut a fitted bodice lining, with double-breasted fronts, to hook down the centre, the right front crossing to hook on the left. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the bodice lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover with a back and two full fronts of the satin. Berthe collar of guipure, edged with Saxony lace. Sleeve cut and made on the principle of No. 946, but the elbow-sleeve and cuff are much wider. Quantity of 24-inch satin required, 4 yards.

No. 949. Smart style for Oriental satin. Seven-gore skirt, the two backs tucked (tucks wheel-marked on pattern), the left side slightly draped. The lining is cut without drapery. Pattern is half the skirt, except that the complete tablier is also given and the draped left side (for material only). Bow of chiffon to hold the draped pleats (wheel-marked on pattern). Cut and make a bodice lining on the principle of No. 946, but with very tiny shoulder straps (merely to hold the one-piece sleeve). Drape with a ruffled back and front of satin. Finish the seams. Quantity of satin required, 14 yards.



No. 998. A Smart Coat.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

No. 950.—The Foundation Skirt. (Page 10.)

Most skirts are not lined. They are hung on a foundation skirt, made apart, left plain or trimmed with one to two flounces. There are no pleats at the back, so that there are no folds to interfere with the set of the overskirt. This skirt, cut for silk, moirette, or any mercerised lining, is in five gores. The opening at the back closes with buttons or the patent skirt fastener. The skirt itself has a three-piece pattern—half the tablier, one side, one back —half the skirt. The circular flounce pattern (the flounce can be omitted) is half the flounce. The four pieces of the skirt pattern are laid on 9 yards of 22-inch silk, which is doubled beneath the side and back patterns, so that each of these pieces is cut in duplicate. The single width of silk beneath the tablier is folded in half lengthwise, and the front centre of the pattern is laid along the fold so that the front is cut in a single piece. The skirt side is fitted with a dart. The pieces are tacked together according to the notches; the skirt is fitted; the seams are stitched and pressed. The skirt is hemmed, the top edge being bound by a ribbon or secured to a webbing belt. The pocket is in the right side seam, rather low down.

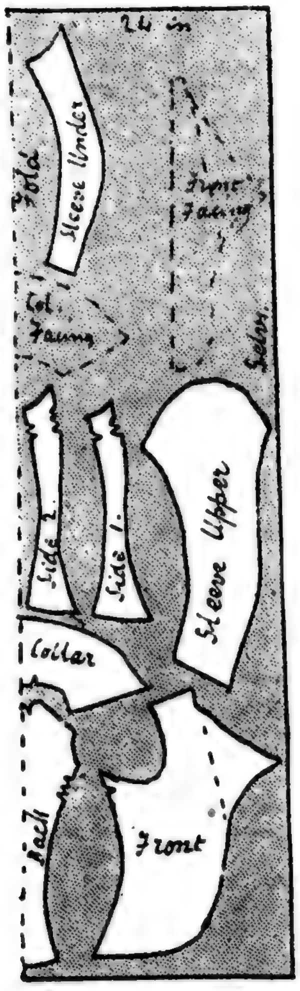


Diagram of Coat (No. 998.)

Nos. 951 and 952.—A Suit and Tea-Gown in Louis Velveteen. (Page 11.)

No. 951. Two-piece knickers of red velveteen, seamed at the back, buttoned in front over a fly lap, the buttonholes made in a band of lining beneath the left front. Only the seat, front, and top (to hold the buttons for braces) are lined. The legs are gathered on an elastic. Three-piece blouse, unlined, fastening with hooks and eyes. One-piece collar, lined silk. One-piece sleeve, gathered into a buttoned and lined wristband. Vest and tie of white satin. Quantity of 24-inch velveteen required for a boy of five, 4 yards.

No. 952. Seven-gore skirt of velveteen, cut with a belt, cut and made much like No. 984, only the tablier seam is not lapped, and the dress laces at the back. Charming bolero of velveteen, a back and two open tabbed fronts, lined silk, trimmed with lace. One-piece velveteen sleeve, edged lace. To be worn over a white Jap silk blouse (buttoning at back), with wide bishop sleeves. Quantity of 24-inch velveteen required, 12 yards.

Nos. 953 to 955.—Three Silk Petticoats. (Page 12.)

No. 953. Good model for unlined glacé. Five-gore petticoat, the lower part tucked to form a flounce. Beneath is stitched a second full flounce. Merely hem the flounces. Cover the seams with lace applications. Quantity of 22-inch glacé required, 10 yards.

No. 954. Three-piece shaped band unlined, edged lace (threaded with ribbon). It is stitched to a tucked flounce, made up of straight breadths, and edged with lace. Quantity of 22-inch silk required, 8 yards.

No. 955. Unlined skirt in three pieces, stitched to a tucked flounce made up of breadths. Quantity of 22-inch glacé required, 9 yards.

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No. 957.—Lovely Empire Gown. (Page 16.)

Good model for panne, Duchesse satin, or velveteen. Seven-gore semi-fitting princess gown, lined throughout with silk, the top covered with a three-piece lace bodice seamed in at the side seams. It fastens under the arm. Drapery of soft silk in front, with rosette and long ends. Lace-over-satin one-piece sleeve, with silk frill. Quantity of 22-inch satin required, 15 yards.

Nos. 958 to 961.—Novelties in Autumn and Winter Coats. (Page 17.)

No. 958. New three-quarter-length coat of pale fawn box cloth—two backs (open below the waist), the right side cut with narrow flap, two side pieces on each side, and two single-breasted fronts, closing Chesterfield fashion. The coat pieces are tacked together according to the notches; the coat is fitted, seamed, and pressed. Collar pèlerine (pattern in three pieces, half the collar) of caracul, the collar faced with caracul. The coat (edged caracul) hooks in front beneath a lace jabot. Line with silk, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. Two-piece sleeve with caracul cuff. Quantity of 54-inch cloth required, 3½ yards.

No. 959.—The new coat, of seal or velours du Nord—a back, a side on each side, and two double-breasted fitted fronts, closing diagonally, to be worn open or closed. It closes with silver braid loops and silver-knob buttons. The fronts and back are let in with silver-embroidered blue panne (or mirror velvet) embroidered with silver braid. Lace fronts with embroidered panne. Line with blue satin. Three-piece collar, faced with embroidered panne. Quantity of 42-inch velours du Nord required, 2 yards; panne, 2 yards.

No. 960. Smart double-breasted coat, the fronts faced with the material, good model for cloth. Wide collar faced with caracul. Braid the right front and sleeves. Two-piece sleeve, the bell cuff faced with cloth and edged with caracul. Line the coat with silk, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart, its outer edges felled to the stitched coat edges, and the cloth facing. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 6½ yards.

No. 961. The new Empire coat. Double-breasted Empire bodice—back and two fronts faced with the material. The double revers (cut with the fronts) have a slip-stitched facing of velvet. Line with silk (back, half the fronts, and one-piece sleeve). Unlined circular skirts, forming a reversed box-pleat over the back seam. Merely hem and stitch, binding the pressed edges of the back seam. Velvet-covered buttons. Added cloth circular cuff, faced velvet. One-piece Medici collar of velvet faced with cloth. Quantity of 54-inch cloth required, 3½ yards.

Nos. 964 to 969.—Autumn Costumes for Children. (Page 22.)

No. 964. Boy's blouse of red cashmere. A loose-pleated back and two fronts, arranged in three box-pleats, the centre front pleat cut with the right front. Line with sateen. One-piece sleeve, with cuff band. White leather belt. Tucked muslin collar, edged lace, fastening on the left shoulder. Quantity of 48-inch cashmere required, for a boy of three, 1½ yards.

No. 965. Pretty style for a white silk frock. A full three-gore skirt, unlined, frilled with a three-piece lined bodice buttoning at the back. Tab collar of silk, the tabs falling on a flounce. One-piece elbow sleeve (lined). Quantity of 21-inch Jap silk required, for a girl of five, 4 yards.

No. 966. Smart cloth coat for a boy of three—a back, a side on each side, and two double-breasted fronts. The fronts are faced with cloth, the rest lined with Italian cloth, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. Cloth collar (one piece) faced with white cloth. Two-piece coat sleeve. Quantity of material required, 48-inch cloth, 1¼ yards.

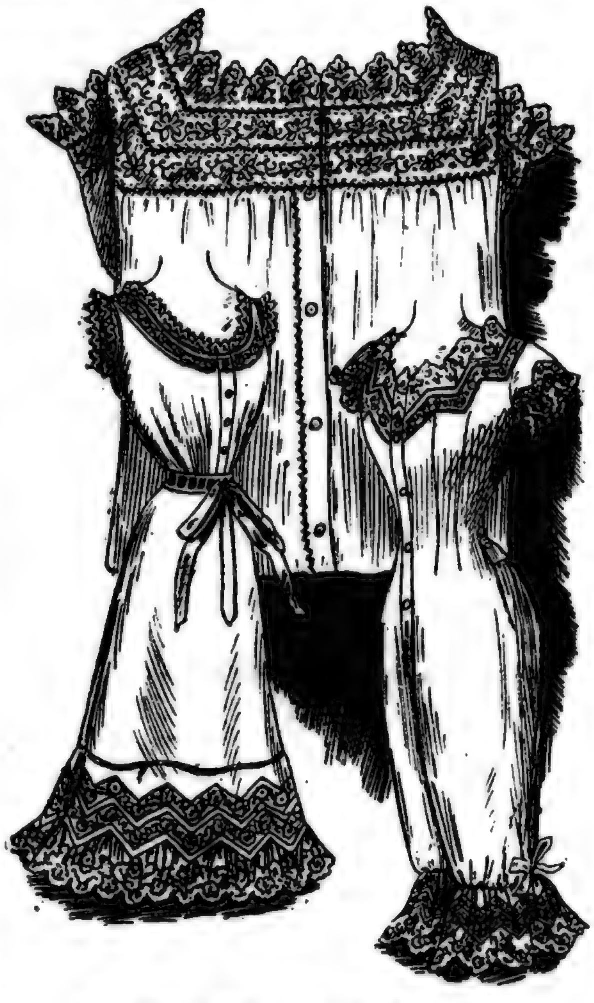
No. 967. Pretty single-breasted Chesterfield coat of drab cloth. The fronts and reefer collar are faced with stitched cloth, the buttonholes made in the right front facing. The rest of the coat is lined with Italian cloth, cut on the coat pattern but seamed apart. The coat edges are neatly stitched down. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, for a girl of twelve, 1¾ yards.

No. 968. Five-gore skirt of terra-cotta frieze, lined with sateen, seamed apart, but hemmed with the frieze. Smart double-breasted coat of frieze, with double-breasted two-piece fronts, the seams stitched open. Face fronts with frieze, adding slipstitched revers. Facings of black velvet. Face the one-piece reefer collar with velvet. Line the rest with terra-cotta polonaise, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. Quantity of 54-inch frieze required for a girl of fourteen, 5 yards.

No. 969. School blouse (lined) of blue vigogne—a back and two fronts, the right-front cut with a revers, which falls in a coquillé frill. Trim with straps of satin ribbon, stitched. The neck is cut low, filled in with a buttoned vest. One-piece collar, strapped at the edge. Two-piece sleeve, with strapped and stitched wrist. Band collar. Quantity of 42-inch vigogne required for a girl of twelve, 1¾ yards.

Nos. 970 to 973.—Autumn Styles for Matrons. (Page 23.)

No. 970. Capital style for autumn pastel frieze. Good skirt for a stout figure. It consists of a full-length front or tablier and a short skirt of four breadths (two backs, tucked to figure, and two sides) vandyked and filled in with a shaped flounce (pattern in one piece, half the flounce). Line throughout. Edge tablier seams, and seam joining flounce and skirt with braid. The opening and pocket are at the back. Smart tailor coat bodice. The fitted lining consists of two backs, two side-pieces on each side, and a three-piece front, fitted also with two darts. Cover the front centre with a lace vest (over silk), and crossed waistcoat pieces of velvet, decorated with buttons. The bodice closes on the left of the centre panel. Cover the backs, sides and front sides with frieze, cut with longer basques, which are to be lined with silk. The front sides are decorated with revers, faced with braided frieze. Tack, fit, seam and bone with care, the bones ceasing at the fitted lining, the silk basque lining being fitted over its edge. Reefer collar, faced with braided frieze. Band collar of lace and silk. Two-piece sleeve with tucked shoulder. Quantity of 54-inch frieze required, 6 yards.



Nos. 999 to 1001. A Viyella Outfit.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

No. 971.—Good style for purple face cloth, coat and skirt to match. Pretty single-breasted coat—a back, two side pieces on each side and two fitted fronts. Tack, fit, seam, and press the coat. Turn in the edge all round. Stitch the edge all round. One-piece collar, faced with purple velvet. Line with polonaise, cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart, the edges slipstitched to the stitched cloth edges. Two-piece sleeve, decorated with a velvet-faced stiffened cuff, and lined (with polonaise). Quantity of material required, 48-inch cloth, 2 yards; velvet, 1 yard.

No. 972.—Smart velvet coat, cut on the principle of No. 971, but trimmed with yoke and basque pieces of caracul fur or jet passementerie. Two-piece sleeve with bell cuff, decorated at cuff and shoulder like the coat, and two-piece collar, decorated like the coat and faced with caracul. In front is a pretty decoration of black chiffon. Quantity of double-width velours du Nord required, 3 yards.

No. 973.—Elegant mantle of matelassé cloth, two pieces, seamed at the back. In front are two folded revers of black silk, held in place with black cord Brandenburghs. Line with domet and yellow silk broché (seamed apart, the edges slipstitched to the cloth edges, which are turned over an inch-band of muslin). Four-piece collar, wired, of cloth, faced with black fox fur. Quantity of double-width cloth required, 3 yards; 22-inch silk, 2 yards.

Nos. 974 to 987.—Indoor Gowns and Bodices; Pretty "Neck Finishes" and Belts; a Muslin Fichu and Front. (Pages 24 and 25,)

No. 974. A dainty bolero bodice. Cut a bodice with front in three pieces to fasten on the left of the front panel. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover the front panel with a spotted silk vest. Cover the rest with a back and two fronts of cloth, prettily braided, the fronts faced with velvet, slipstitched in place, and decorated with paste buttons. Finish the seams. Folded belt of velvet, fastening on the left. Band collar of velvet and ruffled silk, mounted on a lining band. Double sleeve—a one-piece bell sleeve, lined, edged with velvet and braid. Under half-sleeve (one piece) of spotted silk, gathered into a braided cloth wristband. Quantity of material required, 48-inch cloth, 1½ yards; 22-inch silk, 2 yards; 20-inch velvet, 1¼ yards.

No. 975. Neck finish of draped red satin ribbon, the ends knotted in front. Ribbon, 2½ yards.

No. 976. Band collar of white soft silk, with coquillé ends of hemstitched silk.

No. 977. Elegant style for black Oriental satin. Cut and make a blue glacé foundation skirt like 950. Seven-gore silk skirt, with seam up the front and no seam at the centre of the back, where the back breadth is tucked to the figure. Unlined, it is hemmed, the stitches covered with a band of jetted lace, which also runs up the centre seam, where is the opening. Skirt and foundation are made quite apart. The pocket is in the foundation skirt. Cut a fitted bodice lining in the ordinary number of pieces, to fasten down the front. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover the lower part with a back and two fronts of cream silk, forming a belt, leaving enough for a ruffled edge to conceal the hook-and-eye fastenings. Cover the top with a folded back and two folded fronts of the black satin. The rest of the lining is veiled with a bolero back and two fronts of satin, edged with jet. Finish the seams. Berthe to the bolero of jetted lace, lace covering the front fastenings of the folded plastron. Band collar of satin and lace. Double sleeve. Cut a complete two-piece lining. Seam the outer seams. Cover the lower part with ruffled white silk. Finish the seams. Cover the top with a tucked satin bell sleeve (one piece), edged with jet. A white silk frill decorates the wrist. Quantity of material required, 24-inch satin, 14 yards; 22-inch silk, 2 yards.

No. 978. Good style for serge, tweed, cloth. Skirt is in five gores—a tablier, a side breadth on each side, and two backs, joined by a much-biased seam. Each back forms at the waist two small pleats turned towards the centre, where is the opening, joined by patent hooks and eyes, or by one of the new patent "skirt fastener" tapes (for these send to the Dressmakers' Supply Stores, 145, Aldersgate Street, E.C). The pattern is in three pieces – half the tablier, one side (with wheelmarked dart), one back (the two pleats shown by wheel-marks and notches. Four yards of 48-inch serge are required, doubled from selvedge to selvedge, the front centre of the tablier pattern being laid along the fold so that the front is cut in a single piece, the other pieces being cut in duplicate. The skirt pieces are tacked together according to the notches. The skirt should be tried on, the darts and seams being corrected to fit. Hence the darts must merely be tacked; they should not

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be cut until the fit is assured and the seams stitched. Stitch and press the seams. If stout serge or tweed be selected, the skirt need not be lined. Cloth needs a lining of glacé or mercerised cotton, cut on the skirt pattern, but seamed apart. The material and lining are hemmed together. The skirt can be hung, if preferred, on a separate lining skirt like No. 950. The upper edge is bound with a ribbon, and fastens with hooks and eyes at the back. Cut and make a bodice lining on the principle of No. 974, with wider centre panel. Cover the centre panel with lace-over-silk. Veil the rest with a back and two crossed fronts of the serge, edged with velvet ribbon. Finish the seams. Band collar of lace over silk. Velvet belt. One piece sleeve, the wrist gathered into a hooked velvet cuff band (lined). Quantity of material required, 42-inch serge, 2 yards; 22-inch silk and lace, of each 1 yard.

No. 979. Cut a bodice lining in the ordinary number of pieces, with double right front, so that it hooks to the left front down the centre, and then crosses to hook on the right shoulder and under the left arm. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Veil with a draped back and front of cream satin. Fit on again. Finish the side seams. Cover the top with a bolero back, left front, and double right front of poult de soie or face cloth, which hooks on the left shoulder beneath the collar. Finish the shoulder seams. Decorate the bolero with lace applications (cut out of an old flounce). Three-piece collar of silk, decorated with applications. Sleeve cut and made on the principle of No. 974, only the silk wing sleeve is shorter, and is scalloped, decorated with lace applications. Band collar of tucked cream satin. Quantity of material required, 22-inch satin, 2½ yards; 22-inch poult de soie, 2½ yards.

No. 980. Cut and make a bodice lining like No. 978, Cover the top and front panel with draped soft white silk. Veil the rest with a back and two pouched fronts of electric blue cloth, the fronts decorated with black passementerie. Finish the seams. One-piece collar of cloth, decorated with passementerie. Band collar of soft silk, ruffled on bones. Two-piece sleeve of cloth, decorated with passementerie. Black satin belt. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 2 yards; 22-inch silk, ¾ yard.

No. 981. Pretty fichu of spotted muslin (one piece), edged with a double muslin frill, which is hemmed with a small ruche of muslin or lace. Quantity of 29-inch muslin required, 3 yards.

No. 982. Front of corded muslin, arranged on a fitted bodice lining, which buttons at the back. Unlined muslin collar. Quantity of 29-inch muslin required, 2 yards.

No. 983. Pretty style for autumn woollen fabrics. Cut and make a six-gore moirette foundation skirt, made on the principle of No. 950. On it mount a skirt of blue cloth in four breadths—tablier, a pleated breadth on each side, and a pleated back with box-pleat. The back has to be eked out with added corners, as cloth is not wide enough for the entire back. Wheelmarks show the pleats and back box-pleat. There must be no seam at the back, the back centre being laid along the fold of the material. Seam and hem the skirt apart from the foundation. Make and press the seams well, as they will cross the pleats. Cut and make a bodice lining like No. 978, covering the centre panel with soft silk. Veil the rest with a back and two fronts of the skirt material. Finish the seams. Lace collar revers. Band collar of silk and lace. Two-piece sleeve tucked at the shoulder. Novel belt—a shaped three-piece belt of lined (and boned) black satin, decorated with metal buttons. At the back is a sash-bow of black chiffon (tucked at the ends), or of black satin ribbon. Quantity of 48-inch woollen material required, 6 yards.

No. 984. Capital house dress of serge, to wear with silk or flannel shirts. It is cut in five gores, with no pleats at the back but what the spreading fulness supplies below the waist. The right tablier seam is lapped, and here is the opening (buttoned). Line throughout, and bone the seams at the waist. Stitch the top edge, hem, and left tablier seam. Straps of lined serge pass over the shoulders. Quantity of 48-inch serge required, 4½ yards.

No. 985. Cut and make a bodice lining like No. 974, covering the top with soft silk. Veil the rest with a back and two fronts of some plain autumn woollen material, prettily braided. Finish the seams. The revers (cut with fronts) and one-piece collar are faced with silk and lace. Two-piece tucked sleeve. Band collar of silk, ruffled on bones. Quantity of 48-inch woollen required, 2 yards.

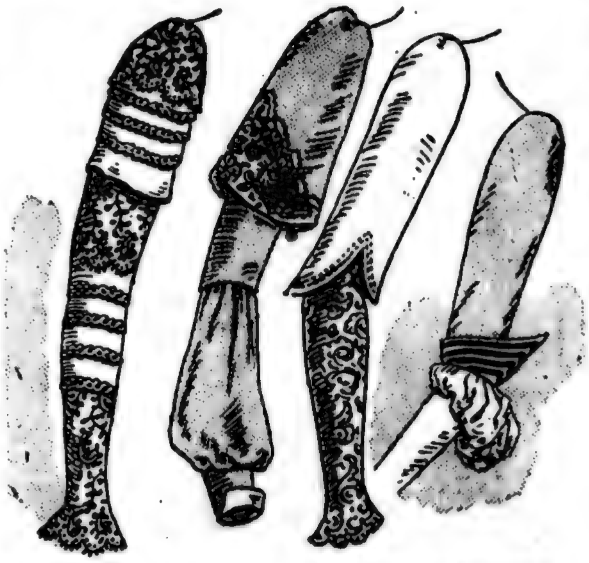
No. 986. Draped belt, suitable for silk, satin, or velvet, cut in three pieces, mounted on a boned and fitted lining. Rosette and front draperies of the material. Quantity of 22-inch material required, ¾ yard.

No. 987. Draped belt of soft silk, with knotted ends. Quantity of 22-inch silk required, ¾ yard.

Nos. 988 to 990.—Dainty but Inexpensive Tea Gowns and Tea Jacket. (Page 26.)

No. 988. Inexpensive tea gown of Japanese silk, arranged on taffateen. Five-gore skirt of taffateen (No. 950), made apart from the fuller seven-gore silk skirt. Cut a bodice lining in the ordinary number of pieces, to fasten in front. Tack, fit, seam, and bone it, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Add a two-piece yoke of lace, fastening on the left shoulder. Veil the rest with a back and two full fronts of silk. Finish the seams. Round the yoke mount a full over-dress of white net (five breadths), part of which is caught to the waist by a folded silk belt, which passes through slits in the net. Over the net is mounted a lace berthe. Ruffled silk sleeve (one-piece) mounted on a coat sleeve lining. Quantity of 21-inch Jap silk required, 16 yards; 27-inch net, 8 yards.

No. 989. Inexpensive tea jacket of Jap silk—an accordion-pleated back and two fronts, unlined, mounted on a three-piece lining yoke. One-piece sleeve, with coat sleeve lining. Lace frill to the sleeves. Detachable collar of tucked muslin and lace. Silk ruche at the throat. Ribbon bow, matching the silk. Quantity of 21-inch silk required, 7 yards.



Nos. 1002 TO 1005. FOUR NEW SLEEVES.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, each 3½d., post free, of MADAME MYRA, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

No. 990. Taffateen skirt like No. 950, veiled with a fuller separate skirt of Jap silk, tucked at the edge, and finished with an accordion-pleated flounce. Cut a bodice lining with three-piece front, to fasten on the left of the centre panel. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Veil with a back, a left front, and double-breasted right front of Jap silk. Finish the seams. Lace bolero, manufactured to shape or cut from piece lace, the edge scalloped and embroidered. One-piece bishop sleeve of silk, with one-piece bell sleeve over it of unlined lace. The bishop sleeve is tucked to fit the wrist. Band collar of velvet, with bow at the back. Long-fringed silk sash. Paste buckle. Quantity of 21-inch silk required, 18 yards; 22-inch piece lace, 3½ yards.

Nos. 991 to 996.—Some Charming Shirts and "House Blouses." (Page 27.)

No. 991. Pretty style for light silk. The back is arranged in two groups of vertical tucks, separated by a band of lace insertion. The two fronts (which fasten with buttonholes made in a lined band of silk pleated under the double-breasted right front) are tucked vertically and are decorated with lace. Back and fronts are arranged into a two-piece lace-and-silk yoke, fastening on the left shoulder. The lining is cut on the silk shirt after tucking, and is seamed up with the silk. One-piece sleeve, lined. Lace collar and cuffs. Quantity of 22-inch silk required, 4 yards.

No. 992. Smart style for velveteen—a back (with runner at the waist to keep the fulness in place), two pleated fronts, and a tucked plastron. The plastron should be of silk or satin. The shirt fastens on the left of the plastron. The pattern is in six pieces—half the shirt. Two-piece sleeve. The lining can be cut on the shirt pieces after tucking and pleating. Band collar of velveteen. Quantity of velveteen required, 4 yards; 22-inch silk, 1½ yards.

No. 993. Pretty house blouse—a good model for cloth, to match a skirt. It consists of a back and two stitched pouched fronts, decorated with a strap of stitched cloth buttoning over a tucked silk plastron. Draped belt of satin matching the ribbon. To wear over a complete boned and fitted slip-bodice, to which it is tacked or pinned at the waist. Two-piece stitched sleeve. Stitched band collar. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 2 yards.

No. 994. Pretty velveteen shirt; a back and two fronts of velveteen, with vest of lace over silk, cut and made much like No. 992. A feature is the charming one-piece collar and draped revers of white Jap silk (like plastron), edged with lace. Two-piece sleeve, frilled into a band of silk and lace edged with a silk frill. Band collar of silk and lace. Quantity of 24-inch velveteen required, 3½ yards.

No. 995. Dainty house blouse, good model for cashmere. To be made of the same material as the skirt. Unlined (to be worn over a separate boned slip bodice), it consists of a tucked back and two tucked fronts, the right front cut with a box-pleat, which holds the buttonholes. Sleeve, cut and made like No. 994. Pretty detachable collar of white muslin and lace; detachable cuffs to match. Quantity of 48-inch cashmere required, 2 yards.

No. 996. Charming style for printed silk, mousseline de laine, or broché—a back, two fronts and a vest, hooking on the left. Line with muslin and trim with narrow black velvet. Make up silk and muslin together. Sleeve like No. 994. Band collar and cuffs of lace, threaded with ribbon (passed through "beading" stitched on the lace). Quantity of 24-inch material required, 4 yards.

No. 997.—A Tailor Gown, with Nine-Gore Skirt. (Page 31.)

This is another version of the nine-gore skirt. The breadths are much like No. 956, only there are no inserted box-pleats, and the seams are all lapped and stitched. It is mounted on a foundation skirt like No. 950. Good model for one of the new winter cloths, stitched with silk of a contrasting shade. Smart coat with short basques, single-breasted, with two-piece fronts, closing with small buttons. Face fronts (to seam) and reefer collar with the material. Stitch neatly, turning the edges over an inch band of tailor canvas. Line with moirette cut on the coat pattern, but seamed apart. The revers facings are closely stitched. Reefer collar, one piece, faced with the material. Quantity of 42-inch material required, 6½ yards.

No. 998. A Smart Coat (with Diagram). (Page 23.)

Pretty model for winter cloth. The pattern (half the coat) is in seven pieces—half the back, one front, side pieces Nos. 1 and 2, half the collar, upper and under of one sleeve. The diagram shows the pattern-pieces laid on 2¾ yards of 48-inch cloth, which is doubled in half at the dotted line (selvedges meeting) so that the back and collar (centre edges of patterns laid along the fold) are each cut in a single piece, the other pieces being cut in duplicate. Spaces are marked out for the facings of fronts (and revers) and collar, which are cut on the front and collar patterns. The illustration shows the coat with facings to revers and collar of caracul, when the cloth collar facing is omitted. The revers facing of fur could be added over the cloth one, or the cloth facing could be cut away from beneath the fur. The coat pieces—fronts, back, and four side pieces—are tacked together according to the notches, the coat is fitted, and the seams are stitched, quite apart from any lining which may afterwards be added. The seams are pressed open and the edge all round is turned up. The collar is secured in place. Then the cloth facings are tacked in place, the edges turned in, and the edge of the coat all round is neatly stitched down. Three buttonholes are made in the right front, three big pearl buttons being sewn in place on the left front. The silk or polonaise lining is cut on the

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coat pattern; it is corrected to match the fitted coat; the seams are stitched and pressed. Then the lining is tacked in place, and its outer edges are felled to the stitched coat edges and to the front facings. The facing of the collar, last of all, is felled over the neck seam. The two-piece sleeve is tacked, fitted, seamed, and pressed. The lining is cut on the sleeve pattern and is corrected to match the fitted sleeves; then the lining is seamed and pressed; it is tacked in place, and its lower edge is felled over the stitched coat wrist. The sleeve should be pinned in place on the wearer. It should be seamed to the arm-hole by hand (preferably), taking material and lining of the armhole, but only the material of the sleeve. Then the sleeve lining is felled over the seam.

Nos. 999 to 1,001.—A Viyella Outfit. (Page 34.)

No. 999. Chemise of fine flannel, two breadths, eked out with added corners. It is gathered at the top into a feather-stitched yoke of embroidered flannel bands. Quantity of flannel required, 3 yards.

No. 1,000. Petticoat and cache corset combined, of Viyella. Petticoat in three gores, edged with a circular-shaped flounce (pattern in one piece, half the flounce), decorated with bands of embroidered Viyella or woollen torchon. The bodice (three pieces) is gathered into a band run with ribbon. It is trimmed with torchon insertion and edging. Quantity of Viyella required, 6 yards.

No. 1,001.—Elegant combination of plain Viyella—a two-piece front cut with seamed back flap, and a back seamed at the sides. It buttons up the front. Gather the back flap into a band which buttons on the combination back or to the inside buttons on the band of the knickerbocker flap. The legs are decorated with a flannel frill. Decorate with torchon insertion and edging. Quantity of Viyella required, 4 yards.

Nos. 1,002 to 1,005.—Four New Sleeves. (Page 35.)

No. 1,002. Cheap sleeve made out of fragments of white Jap silk, hemstitched, and lace flouncing, mounted on a two-piece Jap silk lining.

No. 1003. A two-piece lining is cut. On it is mounted a one-piece bishop sleeve top and a one-piece lower part, divided by bands. Good model for soft silk, decorated with lace applications. Cuffs of lined silk. Quantity of 24-inch silk required, 2 yards.

No. 1004. Cut a two-piece coat sleeve in lining, veiling the lower part with lace. One-piece elbow sleeve of unlined silk or cloth, stitched at the edge. Quantity of material required, cloth, ⅝ yard; 22-inch lace, 1¼ yards.

1005. One piece elbow sleeve of satin and lining. Stiffened cuffs, decorated with ribbon. Elbow puff of soft white silk. Quantity of 22-inch satin required, 1½ yards.

No. 1,006.—An Indoor Gown. (Page 36.)

Pretty style for fine cloth or cashmere. Cut and make a five-gore moirette foundation skirt, made on the principle of No. 950. On it mount a skirt of fine cloth in five breaths—tablier, a pleated breadth on each side, and two backs tucked to shape. Some pieces have to be eked out with added corners, where the cloth is not wide enough for the entire piece. Wheelmarks show the pleats and back tucks. Seam and hem the skirt apart from the foundation. Make and press the seams well, as they will cross the pleats. Cut and make a bodice lining like No. 979. Cover with a two-piece yoke of velvet, and a back and front of tucked cloth. The yoke is edged with a shaped raw-edge frill of cloth. Velvet band collar, unlined. Two-piece sleeve. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 6 yards.

No. 1007. A Dressing Jacket (with diagram). (Page 40.)

Good style for flannel. The pattern consists of five pieces—half the back, one front, half the collar-back, half the one-piece American yoke, one sleeve. The diagram shows the pattern laid on 5½ yards of 30-inch flannel, which is doubled between the dotted lines so that the front and sleeve are cut in duplicate. The flannel is not wide enough for the big one-piece sleeve; a corner must be added, seamed on the straight, at *c d*. The back, yoke, and collar-back are each cut in a single piece (spaces being marked on the diagram for the lacking halves). This charming model cuts into a good bit of material, because back and fronts are made on the principle of some sacque coats—very circular, so that the top fits the yoke and the lower edge flutes. Tack the fronts and back together at the single notch. The back top joins the back of the yoke at the double notch. The front top (*b a*) joins the front of the yoke at the letters *b* and *a*. The collar-back, in one piece, joins the collar fronts at the double notches, and it meets the back of the yoke-neck at the single notch. This revers collar should be stiffened with muslin. It is faced (all three pieces, which are nicely seamed and pressed) with a single piece of flannel covered with coarse lace. This facing is cut by tacking the flannel and lace in place, and then cutting round the edges, leaving a good quarter inch for turnings. The yoke should be lined with calico or flannel to give it firmness. All the rest of the jacket is unlined. A band of lace insertion trims the one-piece sleeve and the fluted lower edge of the jacket.

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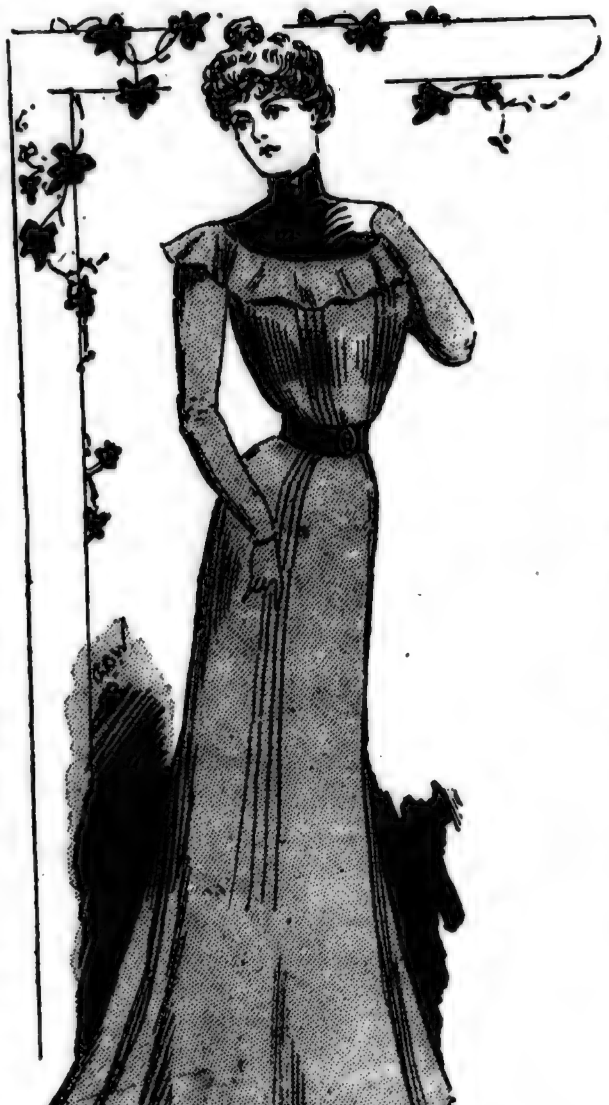

No. 1006. An Indoor Gown.

For Description see pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, Skirt, Foundation Skirt, or Bodice, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

No. 1,008.—Pretty Indoor Bodice. (Page 41.)

Cut a fitted lining in the ordinary number of pieces with double-breasted right front, which hooks to the left front down the centre, and then crosses to hook on the left. Tack, fit, seam, and bone the lining, leaving only the side and shoulder seams. Cover with a back and two fronts of cloth, the double-point double right front being trimmed with metal braid. Two-piece sleeve of cloth and lining, braided at the wrist. Finish the neck with an inch band collar of the material (lined), supplied with buttonholes to hold the studs of the detachable linen or ornamental collar. Quantity of 48-inch cloth required, 1¾ yards.

Nos. 1,009 to 1,011.—Child's Autumn Outfit. (Page 45.)

No. 1,009. Girl's petticoat of red cloth in one breadth, tucked to fit the broad lined band. Shaped flounce eased into the petticoat, edged with rows of black braid. Quantity of 42-inch cloth required for a girl of six, 1½ yards.

No. 1010. The suit can be made of flannel, flannelette, &c. The pattern is in seven pieces—half the suit (cut with back flap, seamed back and front), one added back, half the front yoke, half the band collar, half the flap band, one sleeve, the sole of the foot. The suit is seamed back and front. The added back is seamed to the front of the suit at the single notch. The top of the front is gathered into the yoke edge at the double notch. The shoulder of the back is seamed to the shoulder of the yoke. Large turnings should be left at the edge of the backs, to supply wide hems to hold the buttons and buttonholes. The lower edges of the added back are hemmed. The feet are seamed, and the sole piece is inserted. The seams throughout must be neatly felled. The yoke lining and the collar linings are felled respectively over the neck and yoke seams. The slits of the back flap are protected by stitched straps of flannelette; the back flap is gathered into the flap band, which is doubled, the doubled portion being felled over the gathers. Three buttonholes are made in the band. A tape or a turned-in strip of flannelette is stitched below the back, to form a support for the three buttons on which the buttonholes of the back flap are to rest. The sleeve, in a single piece, is arranged into the armhole; the wrist is gathered into a band. Trim cuff and neck band with embroidered flannel or yak lace. Quantity of 29-inch flannel required, 3 yards. Suitable for boy or girl.

No. 1,011. Under-petticoat (with bodice) of white flannel, the edges scalloped and worked in buttonhole stitch with silk. Three-piece bodice, buttoning at the neck. Three-piece shaped skirt. Unlined. Quantity of material required for girl of six, 2½ yards.

For Descriptions of the Two Cut-Out Paper Patterns Presented with this Number see Page 15.

Description of the Coloured Fashion Plate Presented with this Number.

Fig. 1. Cut and make a fitted bodice lining with three-piece front like No. 974, covering the centre panel with draped white silk held by a buckle. Cover the rest with a back and two fronts (cut with tabs) of yellow satin. Lace collar, fitting the fronts. One-piece satin elbow sleeve, with soft silk frill. Quantity of 22-inch satin required, 3 yards; 21-inch silk, 2 yards.

Fig. 2. Pretty style for pastel frieze. Five-gore skirt—a tablier, a pleated side on each side, and two pleated backs. The pleats (wheel-marked on the pattern) are stitched down to within 15 inches of the edge, the superfluous material beneath being cut away. Make skirt quite apart from the five-gore moirette foundation skirt (No. 950). Cut a fitted bodice lining like Fig. 1, covering the central panel top with tucked silk. Veil it with a pleated back and two fronts, the pleats stitched down. One-piece collar, faced with miroir velvet. Two-piece sleeve of cloth and lining, with inlet velvet epaulet in the upper sleeve. Band collar of tucked silk, unstiffened. Quantity of 54-inch frieze required 6 yards.

Fig. 3. Two-piece skirt—a tablier and a big circular piece. Cut the length in the width of the stuff, laying the back centre of the two-piece pattern on the fold of the doubled material, so that the circular piece (for back and sides) is cut entirely in one. The skirt fastens on the left of the tablier. The skirt is seamed and hemmed. It is stitched with white silk. It is mounted on a six-gore foundation skirt of moirette, edged with a frill. Smart coat with two-piece double-breasted fronts, neatly stitched. The fronts to the seam are faced with the material. The facings of fronts and collar are smartly stitched. Two-piece coat sleeve. Quantity of 48-inch material required, 6 yards.

Fig. 4. Smart shirt of plaid Viyella flannel, a back (with pointed yoke) and two tucked fronts (tucks wheelmarked on pattern). Only the yoke is lined. Band collar, and belt of velvet. One-piece flannel sleeve with velvet cuff band. Quantity of 29-inch flannel required, 3½ yards.

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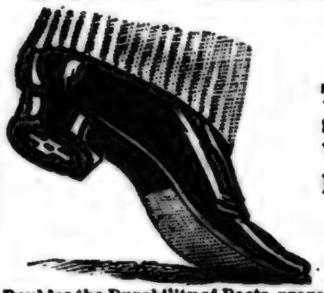

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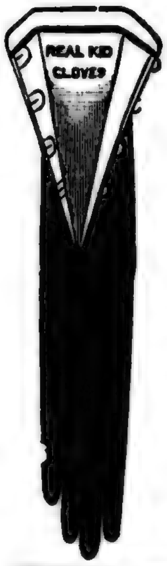

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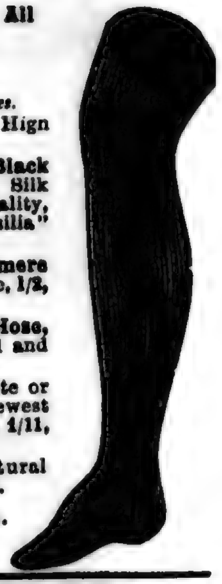

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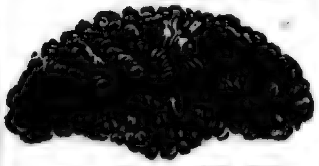

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16	1	3	6
18	1	5	6
20	1½	8	6
20	2	10	6
22	1½	12	6
22	2	15	0
24	2	20	0

Grey and very light colours are extra.

Write for New Illustrated Price List.

Messrs. RAYMOND (late E. Smith),
44, SILVER ST., SALISBURY.

Please mention this Paper.

CAST-OFF WEARING APPAREL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Prompt and fair payment made for any parcels sent to

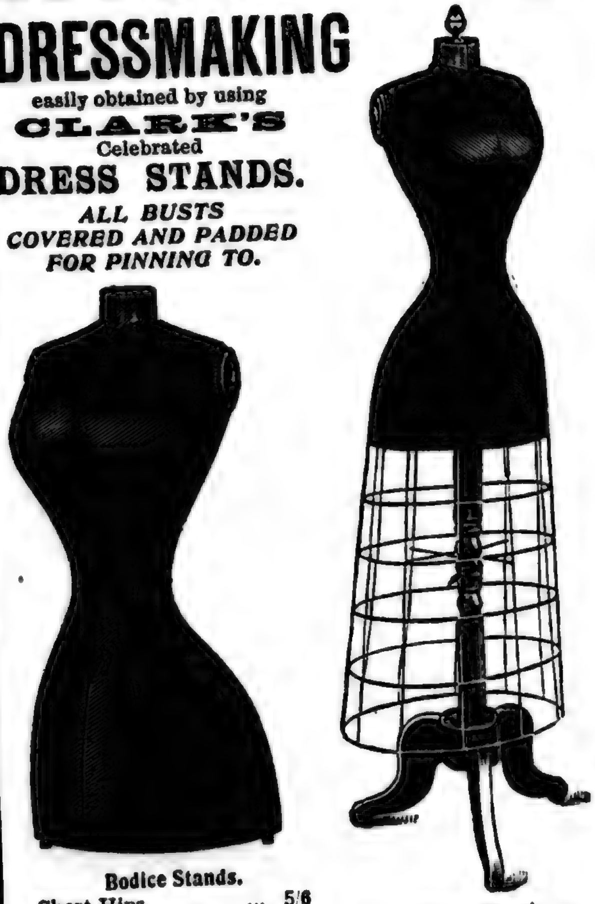
MRS. J. STANFIELD,
80, WELLS STREET, CAMBERWELL, S.E.

LADIES WAITED ON. Estd. 20 years. References given.

SUCCESSFUL DRESSMAKING

Send for List.

easily obtained by using
CLARK'S
Celebrated
DRESS STANDS.
ALL BUSTS COVERED AND PADDED FOR PINNING TO.



Bodice Stands.
Short Hips 5/6
Medium „ 8/6
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Costume Stands, With Long Padded Hips, 17/6. Ditto, to pack in Box, Box included, 19/-.

Cheques and Postal Orders to be crossed and made payable to

M. CLARK & CO.,
3, TOTTENHAM STREET (Centre of Tottenham Court Road),
LONDON, W.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION!

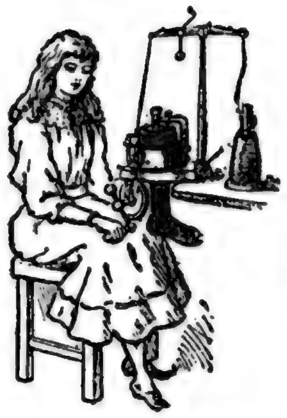
PIMPLES, BLACK SPECKS, and Unsightly BLOTCHES on the Face, Neck, Arms and Hands, can be INSTANTLY REMOVED by using Mrs. JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, made from herbs only, and warranted free from anything injurious. It possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing. Ladies at the sea-side derive wonderful benefit from the use of this, as it entirely eradicates freckles, sunburn, and roughness, occasioned by the winds, and prevents the approach of wrinkles. Mrs. James solicits a trial from those who have not used it, when she feels confident they will have nothing else. *Sold by all Chemists* in boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. (bearing the Government stamp), or it will be sent with directions for use, post free, and free from observation, to any address on receipt of 15, 35, or 57 stamps.

MRS. C. JAMES, 268, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.

OMITTED WORDS PRIZE COMPETITION.

Attractive Prize:

THE NEW AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.



This easily worked and useful Machine provides interesting and profitable Home Employment. It knits with immense rapidity and perfection Stockings and Socks, Underclothing, Jersey Suits, Shawls, &c.; also various Fancy Articles. It is a really valuable gift, as it brings in money to the possessor.

This Prize will be awarded to the Competitor who fills in correctly the largest number of the missing words.

Competitors must send their filled-in Forms not later than MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, to the "COMPETITION EDITOR," MYRA'S JOURNAL OFFICE, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C. If the envelopes are incorrectly addressed, such Competitors may lose their chance of winning a Prize. The result of the Competition will be announced in the December Number.

Each Competitor can fill in as many Forms as she likes. Papers of Competitors who do not use the Form are cancelled.

OMITTED WORDS COMPETITION.

Competitors are required to fill in the twelve missing words from the following text:—

.... and blithe, most of us have returned from sea and ...., to take up the .... of our usual .... The ...., fretting at his desk, now thinks ruefully of the free, ... days he has left behind him; the ...., a bit weary of his ...., responds with .... to the renewed .... of his trade or profession, finding in the .... of his work the best of all ....

Name (Mrs. or Miss)..

Address (in full)..

....

N.B.—No attempt will be considered unless made on this form.

FOR THE RESULT OF THE AUGUST COMPETITION, see Page 8.

For further particulars of the Automatic Knitting Machine, see advertisement on page 1.

MYRA'S RELIABLE PAPER PATTERNS.

PRICE LIST.

Stock Size Patterns Measure (24-inch Waist and 36-inch Bust).

Skirts (24inch Waist, 42-inch length).

Post free

Flat Patterns of any Bodice, Skirt, Overskirt, Coat, Lingerie, Underclothing, or Draperies, Illustrated in Myra's Journal and Hearth and Home .... -/6½

Flat Patterns, as above, cut from Illustrations or Designs appearing elsewhere than in Beeton & Co.'s Publications 1/0½

Long Jackets, Mantles, Princess Robes & Complete Costume, Illustrated in Myra's Journal 1/0½

Made-up Models of Ladies' Dresses, Tea Gowns, &c.

Untrimmed .... 2/6 | Trimmed 5/6

Made-up Models of Long Mantles, Dressing Gowns, and Costumes for Girls, 16 Years.

Untrimmed ...... 2/3 | Trimmed 4/6

Made-up Models of Visites, Jackets, &c.

Untrimmed ...... 1/9 | Trimmed 3/6

Flat Patterns cut to Ladies' own Measurements (Measurement form herewith). Bodice, Skirt, Jacket, &c.

Complete Costume or Princess Robe, 2/6. Sleeve only, 9d.

MEASUREMENT FORM.

TIE A CORD AROUND THE WAIST TIGHTLY.

Size of Waist..
Size of Bust ....
Size across Chest between the Sleeves..................
Size across Bust from bottom of armhole at side seam ....
Size across Back between the Sleeves ....
Length of Back from bottom of Collar to Waist line..
Long Front, from Centre of Collar at Back, over shoulder to Waist line front ....
Short Front, from bottom Collar in front of Waist line..
Length of Shoulder ....
Length under Arm—Armhole to Waist line ....
Round Neck ....
Size round Shoulders..
Size round Hips, 6 inches below Waist ....

SLEEVE.

Size round Wrist..
Size round Elbow (bent)..
Length of Shoulder to Elbow ....
Length of Elbow to Wrist..................................
Inside Length ....
Size of Armhole ....

SKIRT.

Front from Waist..
Back from Waist ....
Side from Waist ....
Size of Waist ....
Round Hips, 6 inches below Waist ....

The most inexperienced dressmaker can obtain a good style and fit by using Myra's Reliable Patterns. Many ladies have used them for a quarter of a century, and can find nothing to beat them for style and cut. They are simple and cheap.

A lady writes:—

"They are worth their weight in diamonds."

A lady residing in the United States writes:—

"There are no patterns here to touch Myra's."

A lady who makes up her own dresses, and who has tried many patterns by other makers, says:—

"With Myra's patterns you can face the world.'

Stock-size patterns, 6½d. post free.

Only one address, and be careful to note the number is **95**, Regent Street, W.

In all cases One Halfpenny Postage should accompany Order.

MADAME MYRA, 95, Regent Street, London, W.

Palmistry.

How to Take an Impression.—*Get a tube of finger-print ink from your colourman, or a tube of lamp-black paint from any stationer, and squeeze a little into a saucer. Then take a pad of cotton wool, and dab the ink lightly and firmly over the hand, which should be pressed firmly on a piece of white paper, the latter resting on a rather firm cushion or a mound of silver sand. In taking the hand away, raise it carefully from the wrist. It is absolutely necessary to send impressions of both hands. The age and sex of the querist must be stated, and whether married or single.*

Delineations are given without charge in these columns if the Palmistry Coupon is cut from this paper and is enclosed with the impression of the hands. Three questions can be asked.

As space is very limited, "Lachesis" will answer these questions by post if a stamped and addressed envelope and one stamp are enclosed. Will all correspondents enclose their full name and address (not for publication, but in case their answers are crowded out)?

Detailed delineations will be sent by post on receipt of 2s. 6d. and a stamped addressed envelope. Such letters should be marked "Special."

Letters should be addressed to Lachesis, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Queen Kate.—You have a very bright future before you, and a happy marriage when you are about thirty. You will meet the man very shortly.

Lonely Frank.—You will prosper and do very well during the next eighteen months, after fifty particularly. You will travel a great deal.

Eileen (Pontefract).—You will be better off in the future. Distinct success in music is shown. Marriage at 23 is indicated.

Planet (Chiswick).— I cannot tell you his occupation, but he will be well off. The letters H. A. and P. are marked, but I do not know to whom they belong.

Merten (Teignmouth).—There will be a chance of matrimony when you are about forty-three. A great change is marked at that time, and another at fifty. Your future will be brighter than your past.

Pansy Lange.—You will be married very shortly, and be prosperous and happy afterwards. A great change is marked within the next eighteen months.

Dina (Wimbledon).—You have a long life before you, but you must be careful not to overtax your strength. Your future husband will be tall and fair, and the marriage will make you better off.

Volo.—You will marry about twenty-three, and be very happy. Your marriage will make a great change in your life, and you will have three children.

Green-Eyed Monster.—You will have a chance of marrying within a year from now. He will be well off; you know him already, and he will be moderately fair.

Lily of Craigallion.—Your health will decidedly improve. I think you will marry the man you care for now, but the impressions are not very clear. Your life will be much smoother. You have shown a lot of pluck through your troubles.

Polly (Blackford). — You will marry before twenty-four a man you have met lately. I do not think you will live away from Blackford.

Mabel (Blackford).—Your future looks bright. You will marry within two years, and be much better off. It looks as if you will cross the sea.

Maud (Blackford).—You will marry before very long the man who is in your life at present. There will be a great change, and you will probably live abroad.

Nancy (Blackford).—I think your marriage will take place before the New Year, and it will be a very happy one. You will marry twice, and will soon leave Blackford.

Trilby (Blackford).—You will be married before thirty to the man you know now. Your prospects will get brighter, and will be very happy.

J. O. P. (Canda).—You ought to succeed as a lady cook; but you require more concentrated energy. You are good-humoured and determined, and very sincere in your affections. Your marriage will take place at twenty-four.

True Blue (Wells).—You will marry about twenty-eight, and you meet your future husband in the present, perhaps you have already done so. Your circumstances will be much better after marriage.

White Geranium.—You will have money left you, and be very well off after forty-six. Your children will be a great pleasure and interest to you. One shows signs of delicacy, but will get strong through care. You will be a widow.

Emma (Stratford).—You will marry twice, the first time at twenty-three. Two voyages are shown, and your money lines go on well. You will never be in want.

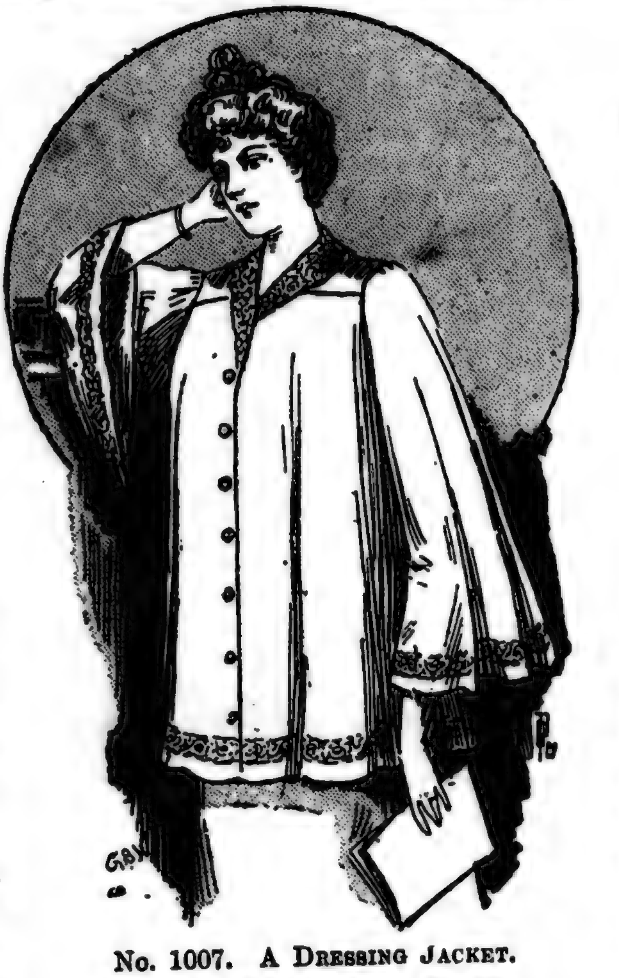
Claud.—You have met your future husband lately, and you will marry him within two years. Your future looks bright. I should advise you to go in for business.

Louie H. (Birmingham).—You will marry twice before you are forty. There is a change of residence shown in the present. Two children are marked.

Carmen (Birmingham).—You will marry about twenty-five. Your husband will be well off, but I don't think you have met him yet. You won't have a long engagement.

Hilliary (Glasgow).—Your impressions are not very clear, but you will certainly marry, and your future will be prosperous. You have a good business head and can manage well.

Maud (Whichurch).—You will marry before thirty a moderately fair man about the same age as yourself. Your prospects will greatly improve after marriage.



No. 1007. A Dressing Jacket.

For Descriptions see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Elsie (Banbury).—You have already met your future husband, and will marry within a year. You will go abroad very soon.

Weeping Willow.—You will be very successful in your new business. You will marry a man you have known some years, and who has helped you a great deal; he is well off.

Crushed Sunshine (Yorkshire).—(1) I don't think there is anything you can do to prolong the life, but be cheerful and never let him worry about himself. (2) He will probably be a widower, but it is not very clear. (3) The change at thirty-eight is caused by a death. There will be more money and a change of residence.

Tess (S.W.).—You will marry about twenty-six, when there will be a great change in your life, and you will travel a good deal. There also seems a change in the present, as if you took up some occupation and were very successful.

Sweet Briar (Southsea).—Your husband will be tall, and about the same age as yourself. The courtship will not be very long. Two children, a boy and a girl, are shown.

Clematis (Bristol).—I do not think you will marry the man you care for now. He will go out of your life very soon. You will get money through a death very shortly.

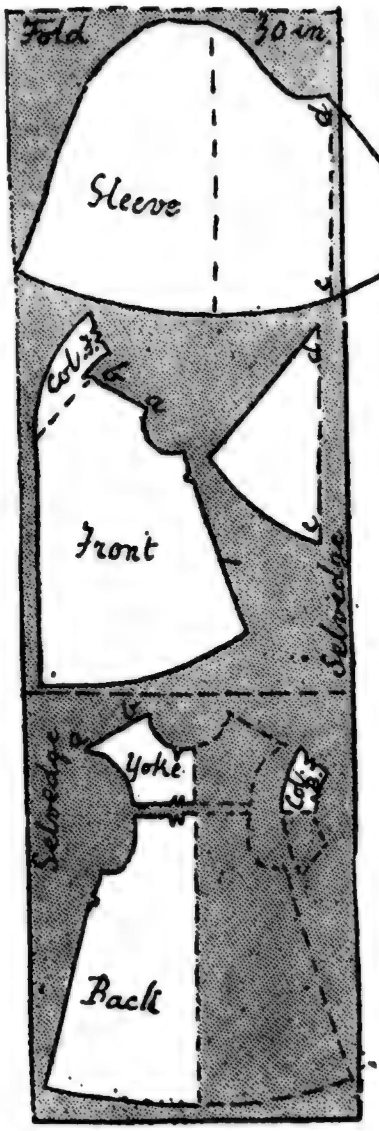


Diagram of Dressing Jacket Pattern (No. 1007).

Neddy (Yorkshire).—You will be very successful, and make money. There will be some change soon in regard to your occupation. You will marry about twenty-six, and several journeys are shown.

E. C. W.—I think you will be fairly prosperous in the future. Marriage will probably take place about thirty, but your impressions are not distinct.

Ivy Leaf (Streatham).—Your impressions are not good; but as far as I can see, you know your future husband now. You can do a great deal yourself towards making your health better, by not worrying over little things. You will be very happy later on.

Aurora (Derby).—You are very painstaking and persevering, and ought to get on well. There is some change in your occupation in the present, very much for the better. At twenty-five, both money and success are shown.

Traddles (Manchester).—There will be a great improvement in your position in six months. I think you will marry at thirty-two. I should not advise sooner. Your wife will be fair, and about middle height.

Loved in Vain (Staffordshire).—I think it is very likely you will start some business at thirty-five. Success is shown, and a much happier time beginning soon. Only one marriage is shown.

M. F. E. (Luton).—Your marriage will be happy, but I don't think will last longer than ten years. You will be comfortably off. You will leave Luton on your marriage. I don't think he lives in your town, but can't say where.

Paddy (Bristol).—Your impressions are very bad. A happy marriage is shown. Your position will be about the same. There will be a change at thirty-five, and you will live till sixty.

Lachesis.

Note.—*Among the hundreds of stamped envelopes sent for delineations to be posted on to the senders, there are two belonging to "Dewdrop" and to "Plain Jean," whose delineations cannot be traced. Would those ladies kindly send on fresh impressions, so that duplicates may be given? An envelope has also arrived from a Miss Nightingale, who does not tell us her pseudonym, so her crowded-out delineation cannot be forwarded.*

Two sisters say :—"We are charmed with your paper, it is so useful."

Nursery Hints.

By Mrs. W. E. GORDON.

Mrs. W. E. Gordon will be glad to answer any questions on Nursery Management. (See Rules, p. 45.) Letters to be addressed to Mrs. Gordon, "Myra's Journal" Offices, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

XII.—HOW TO KEEP THE CHILDREN GOOD.

At first sight this would seem, I acknowledge, much too wide a subject to be treated in a column of notes. But limiting it strictly to little children in the nursery, we may perhaps be able to give a few general rules which may help mothers new to the work to judge whether their young nurses are ruling wisely.

We will divide the subject into (1) How to manage children, and (2) How to punish children.

(1) It is, of course, far better if possible to keep children good than to have to punish them for being naughty, and though this is not always possible it should be the object kept in view. My first general rule is, *be firm, but never nag.* Of course, as children grow older, an occasional good scolding is sometimes unavoidable, but for little ones gentle firmness does more than any sharpness. An irritable, impatient tone often rouses the child's temper, and obstinacy on the nurse's part only makes an obstinate child worse. It is a little difficult to distinguish between firmness and obstinacy I allow, but perhaps I may put my meaning better in other words. Never let the child feel that it is a battle between your will and his. Make him learn that you will have your way because it is best for him, but that you are his friend all the time, and that there is no quarrel between you. As soon as he obeys, all the sunshine comes back into his little life without any after soreness.

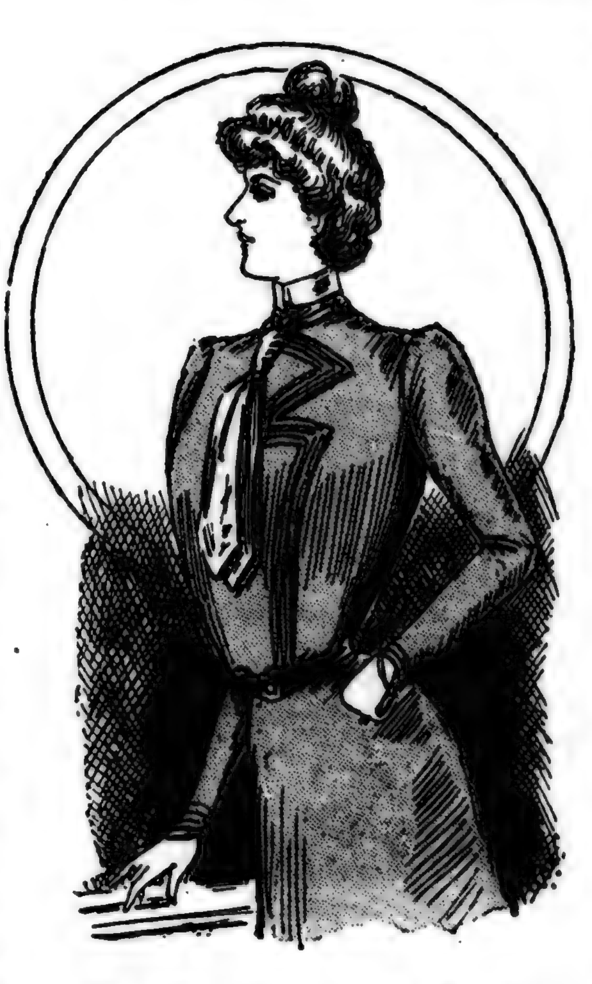
Another rule is, *Be merry with little children.* Many a collision is avoided by a funny thing said just at the right moment, which turns off the child's attention when he is making up his mind to be naughty Then, like grown-up people, children to be good need to be amused. I do not mean that the nurse should always be playing with them, for that spoils the children; but she should be sympathetic, and take an interest in all they do, and when their own resources fail be ready with a suggestion. Sometimes a story is invaluable as a sedative when the children are getting tired and fretful.

Lastly, to manage children well a boundless patience is required; and it is, I think, for this reason that no one who does not love children is ever a good nurse. For if you have not the love to help you, how can anyone who is only human stand the constant hourly demand on patience and forbearance made by our precious babies?

(2) *How to punish children.*—There is a system in these days which brings children up without punishment, and I believe even without reproof, on the principle that as they grow older their own good sense will teach them to refuse the evil and to choose the right. It is a charming theory, but I am afraid I have not much sympathy with it, as my experience of human nature points to an opposite result.

Personally I object to corporal punishment for little children. It may be necessary in some cases, but I think it is more likely to irritate than to improve, and very often it is used as a vent for the irritation of the parent or nurse. It is very difficult to punish wisely when one's own temper is ruffled, and therefore for little children it is better to have punishments that cannot possibly hurt them. To stand in the corner, to sit still for ten minutes, to be sent into another room, these are all very harmless and generally very effectual; while going without cake or jam may be used as a more severe form, and for the worst punishment of all the child can be sent to bed. No child should ever be shut up in the dark, or if nervous be left alone in a room as a punishment. More harm than can be imagined is done by a shock to baby nerves, and one great fright may leave its effects on the after-life.

Two rules about punishment are good. First, let the punishment come quickly after the offence; and, secondly, be quite sure that the child clearly understands what the fault has been.



No. 1008. Pretty Indoor Bodice.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Pattern, 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, *95, Regent Street, W.*

THE

HOLBORN SILK MARKET.

SILKS FOR THE AUTUMN.

Fancy Broche Silks, new designs and shades for the autumn, a very great variety, in prices ranging from 1/0¾ to 6/11 per yard.

Shot Glace and Taffeta Silks, the Pastel shades, 21-inch, 1/7¾, 1/11½, and 2/6½; 36-inch, 3/11½ per yard.

Coloured Satins. — 24-inch, all colours, 6¾d. and 1/0¾; 21-inch C.B. Duchesse, in all new shades for the autumn, 1/4¾, 1/11½, and 22-inch 2/11½; all-silk satin Duchesse, 3/6½, 3/11½, 4/6½, and 4/11½ per yard.

Black Satins.—24-inch, every price. from 1/0¾ to 3/11½; rich satin Duchesse, 24-inch, 2/11½, 3/6½, 3/11½, 4/6½, and 4/11½; 25-inch, 5/11 and 6/11; 26-inch, 7/11 and 8/11 per yard.

Black Broche Silks—500 designs to choose from; prices from 1/4¾ to 6/11½ per yard.

Velveteens. — New shades for Autumn, 1/0¾, 1/4¾, 1/7¾, and 1/11½, per yard; in the latter we have 70 shades, and is the cheapest and best value offered.

Silk Velvets.—New shades, 1/4¾, 1/11½, 2/11½, and 3/11½ per yard.

Silk Plushes, Lister's make, all colours, 18in., 1/11½; 24in., 2/11½ per yard.

Rich Seal and Black Silk Mantle Plushes, 50in, 8/11, 9/11, 10/11, 12/11, and 14/11; the Lisreine, the special showerproof make, 16/11 and 18/11 per yard.

Rich Bengaline Silks, in new shades, 22in., 1/11½, 2/6½, 2/11½, 3/6½, and 3/11½; blacks from 1/11½ to 5/11 per yard.

Satin Mervs, in all new shades, 21in., 1/7¾, 1/11½, and 2/6½; blacks from 1/4¾ to 4/11½ per yard.

New Autumn Dress Materials.—A fine show, in all prices (double width) from 6¾d. to 3/11½ per yard.

Prints, Muslins, Sateens, Drillettes, Pongettes, and other washing Fabrics, in great variety, from 3¾d. to 1/3½ per yard.

Flannelettes for Dressing Gowns, new patterns, &c., 4¾d., 5¾d., 6¾d., 7¾d., and 8¾d per yard.

Fancy Spot, Striped and Checked all wool flannels in colours for Blouses, 1/0¾, 1/2¾, 1/3½, and 1/7½ per yard.

Double Width Floral Art Cretonnes, reversible, with borders for curtains, 38in., 6¾d., 48in., 1/0¾, 29in. single widths, 3¾d. and 4¾d.; 31in., Floral Sateen Cretonnes, 6¾d. and 7¾d. They are all excellent patterns and wonderfully cheap.

Fine Lancashire, Yorkshire, Real Welsh, and Saxony all wool flannels for ladies' wear, 10¾d., 1/0¾, 1/2¾, 1/4¾, 1/6½, 1/9½, and 1/11½ per yard, all most excellent value.

New Autumn Costume Cloths, in plain, Shot Pastel shades, Snowflakes, Plaids, &c., 42 to 52 inches wide. Prices ranging from 1/4¾, to 4/6½ per yard.

New Stocks of Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Underclothing, Ribbons, Trimmings, Lace Goods, Robes, Hosiery, Gloves, Flowers, Feathers, &c., &c.

White Japanese Silks, a fresh delivery, widths from 22 to 16 inches. Prices, 10¾d., 1/0¾, 1/2¾, 1/3½, 1/4¾, 1/7¾, and 1/11½ per yard.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

SAMUEL LEWIS & CO.,

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, HOLBORN BARS, E.C.

LATEST NOVELTY IN CORSETS.

THOMSON'S "GRACIOSA"

Patented & Registered.

UNBREAKABLE WAIST.

NATURAL HINGE.

Extract from Madame Schild's Fashion Journals for March.

A New Corset.

This novelty is a very clever arrangement of the nature of a hinge at the waist, so that the wearer does not break the steels when stooping. This alteration in the corset in no way interferes with the support which the corset should give to the body; on the contrary, if anything, it gives greater strength without pressure upon the hip bones, and yet makes the body more supple. This new corset is called "The Graciosa," is extremely comfortable to wear even from the first, it fits the body at once, and is as easy as a glove, and is manufactured by Messrs. W. S. Thomson & Co. Can be had of all ladies' outfitters.

Made in White, Dove, Black, and Cream. Only one price, **8/11**

To be had of all Drapers. If difficulty, send postal order direct to manufacturers, and the Corset will at once be sent.

W. S. THOMSON & CO., Ltd.,

112, Fore Street, London, E.C.

A CHARMING FAMILY GROUP OF

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the

CHILDREN of the DUKE and DUCHESS OF YORK.

Executed in Coloured Photogravure.

A few copies of the above may be had (Price 6d., post free) upon application to the Publishers, BEETON & CO., Ltd., 10 & 11, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

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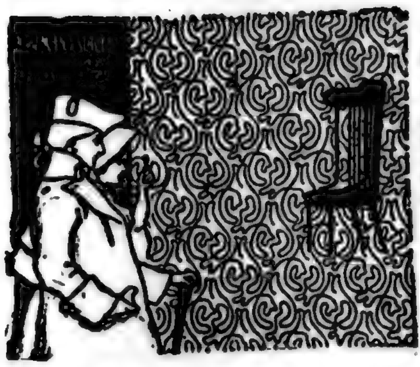
By Small Monthly Payments.



MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., in "TRUTH," writes:

"NORMAN AND STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an insurance upon his life, &c."

ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE writes:

"NORMAN AND STACEY (Limited), of 118, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., have started a system of house-furnishing which is both ingenious and eminently safe. . . . The system is simple enough, and ought to 'catch on.'"

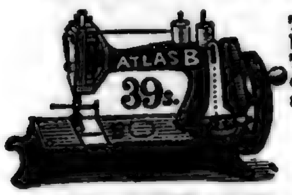
NORMAN AND STACEY, Ltd.,

118, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

MODERATE PRICES, FREE DELIVERY TOWN OR COUNTRY.

CALL AND VIEW STOCK BEFORE FURNISHING LOCALLY.

"ATLAS" LOCK-STITCH MACHINE 39s.



Equal in size and quality to any Machine. The Best and Cheapest for every use. Works by Hand or Treadle. Four years' guarantee. To ensure satisfaction, we will send Machine on receipt of 5s. P.O. for One Month's Trial, and the Balance can be paid **5s. Monthly.**

SEND FOR DESIGNS AND SAMPLES OF WORK.

THE ATLAS MACHINE CO., 186b, High Street, Camden Town, London.
63, Seven Sisters Road. 14, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

ROSY CHEEKS

AND A

LOVELY COMPLEXION

SKIN CLEAR AS ALABASTER

Produced by one Box of **Dr. LENNOX'S HARMLESS ARSENIC WAFERS,** the **ONLY** cure for Pimples, Blackheads, Sallow or Greasy Skins, no matter how bad. Price, per enlarged box, sufficient for complete cure, privately packed, **5/6**, post free.

Absolutely harmless to the most delicate. Thousands of Testimonials as to their marvellous effect.

Report by Dr. Griffiths, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., London, Nov. 11, 1899: "I hereby certify that have carefully examined and analysed Dr. Lennox's Arsenic Complexion Wafers, which I find contain most valuable ingredients for beautifying the skin and complexion. and are quite harmless."

Analytical Report by Granville H. Sharpe, F.C.S.: "Dr. Lennox's Arsenical Complexion Wafers contain, in harmless combination, a definite proportion of arsenic and other active bodies, and have a most favourable influence in preserving and improving the Complexion."

"On my return from the seaside my face was covered with freckles and blisters. Am glad to say that after taking a box of your Wafers they have all disappeared, and my skin is now clearer than ever."—Muriel Vernon, Shrewsbury.

"I had a most dreadful face—it was all over spots and blotches. I have tried no end of things, but nothing seemed to do me the slightest good until I tried your Wafers, and, after taking only half a box, it was surprising the change in my face."—M. Banks, 63, Orrington Avenue, East Ham.

"The effect of your Wafers is wonderful. I have tried all the others advertised, but found them useless."—Ada S. Marchant, Barkway, Sheepcote Road, Harrow.

In the preparation of Dr. Lennox's Wafers the most scrupulous care is taken, and the ingredients form the most successful combination that has ever been discovered for the defects of the complexion enumerated in this advertisement.

DR. LENNOX,

84, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL.

The use of ASPINALL'S ENAMEL in the best families is an acknowledged fact.

THE REASON

Why ASPINALL'S is Pre-eminent:—

1 It is Absolutely Non-Poisonous.
2. The Shades and Colours are Perfect.
3. It is Unadulterated.
4. For Good Work it is Unequalled.

Increased Price of Raw Materials usually means Lowering of QUALITY.

ASPINALL'S will not Lower their well-known Quality.

DON'T BE DECEIVED.

Insist on having the "GENUINE" article, which has ASPINALL'S Name and Medals Stamped on every Tin. Take no substitutes, however plausibly introduced. Sold by all respectable Stores, Ironmongers, &c., at 1s. per Tin.

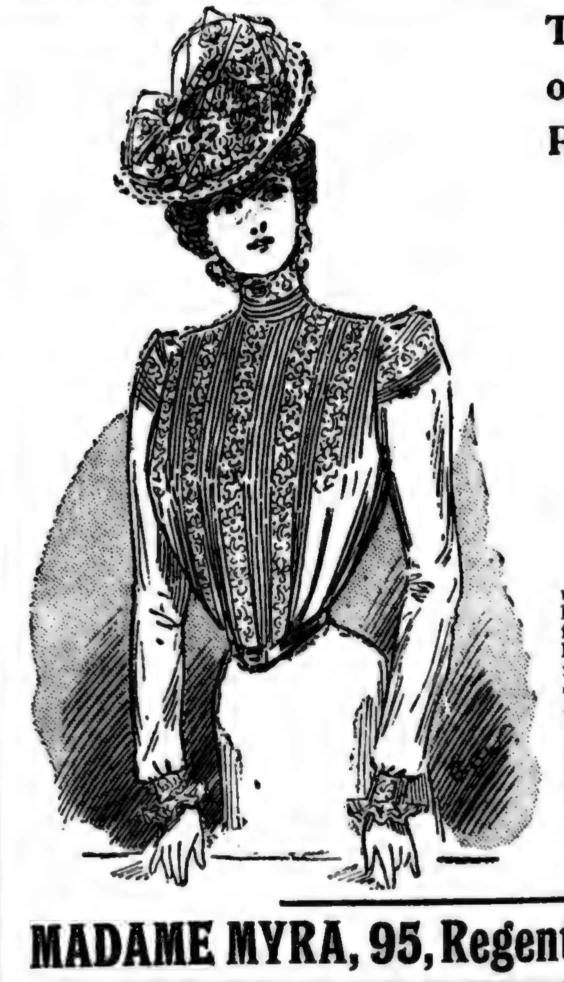
SPECIAL DECORATIVE ENAMEL FOR LARGE WORK.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, Ltd.,

Depots: 24, RUE ALIB[illegible], PARIS; 98, BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.
Head Office and Works: NEW CROSS, LONDON, S.E.

A

Dainty Muslin Shirt.



The Pattern of this Pretty Shirt will be sent Post Free,

6½D.

* *

DESCRIPTION.

Charming style for muslin, unlined, there is a tucked and lace-trimmed back (like the fronts) and two tucked and lace-striped fronts, the right front cut with a box-pleat, covered with lace. Tucked and lace-striped band collar. One-piece sleeve, tucked and lace-trimmed. Gather into a lace cuff, edged with a muslin frill. It is more effective to cut away the muslin beneath the lace insertion. Quantity of 29-inch muslin required, 4½ yards.

MADAME MYRA, 95, Regent St., London, W.

Home Decoration.

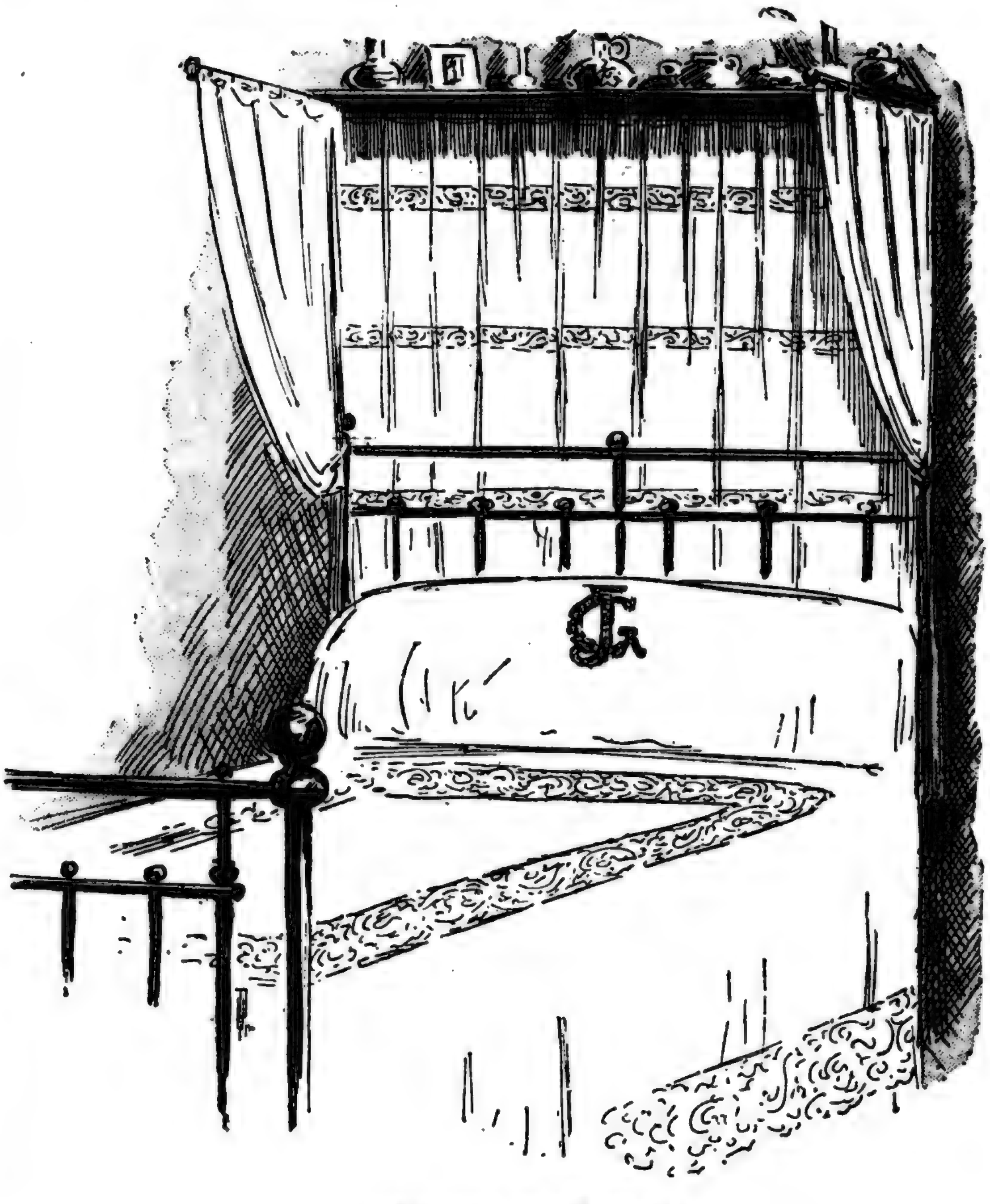
PRETTY BEDSTEADS.

As a rule, but little is done to beautify the ordinary bedstead, which stands out as a large and commonplace article of furniture in the average bedroom.

The days of the old-fashioned wooden bedstead are past; but the modern taste for green-stained furniture has introduced the pretty little green-stained wood bed, which is a decorative thing in itself, but is often further beautified by the addition of an embroidered panel let into the head of the bedstead.

Beds and bedding are expensive items. The price of a good brass double bedstead varies from £5 to £10, and that of a single bed from £3 to £8. Iron enriched with brass is cheaper, the prices running from 37s. 6d. in the large size, and 27s. 6d. in the small size—including a wire spring mattress. Neat little iron beds, with spring mattresses, suitable for servants' use, cost from 14s.

A great deal of room space may be saved if the single bed is chosen of narrow width. The width of beds, even single beds, varies considerably, and a girl can make her room look very much larger and prettier if she chooses a low, narrow bedstead without high iron railings at the top, decorating the wall at the head of the bed with art linen.



DECORATION OF A BEDSTEAD.

A good hair mattress costs from £1 to £5, according to size. Next in quality to hair mattresses are those of white wool and hair; but these are only a few shillings cheaper. Coloured wool mattresses are generally provided for servants' beds, the price being from 6s. 6d. for a 2ft 6in bed. As the servants' bedrooms are generally small, a bed of this size is most convenient. Feather bolsters cost from 3s. 11d. up to about 25s., and feather pillows any sum from 2s. 9d. to 12s. each.

An under blanket for a large bed runs from 4s. to 6s., and for a small bed from 2s. 6d. A pair of blankets for a large best bed may cost from £2 to £4 the pair, and for small beds from 18s. to £2 the pair. Serviceable red blankets for the servants' beds vary in price from 4s. to 5s. each. A mattress, bolster, and two pillows will be required for the large beds, and a mattress, bolster, and one pillow for the small beds. Then there will be, of course, the blankets, sheets, and quilt to be provided.

The bed thus equipped, the next thing to be done is to see how effective the bed can be made, as a piece of decorative as well as useful furniture, by means of a bed-head and bed-spread. These little decorations can be applied to a bed of any description. As a rule, the wall at the back of a bed looks unattractive, and oftentimes the wall or paper suffers from the bed being pushed up against it. For sanitary reasons, if there is to be any bed drapery, it should be such as can be taken down easily and washed. The French style of tent drapery is picturesque, and is easily arranged, merely consisting of one long curtain draped over a small brass pole, which is screwed into the wall above the bed.

A pretty idea is to have the two side-poles at the top of the bedstead of greater height than usual, with a short arm or framework projecting from each. On to these arms, curtains of some flowered cretonne or brocade are run, and draped back to the poles of the bed. Such an idea is shown in my sketch to-day. The bed treated is the ordinary iron bedstead, and the bed-head and bed-spread are of coloured art linen—either pink, blue or green. The trimming consists of a wide insertion of écru lace and a deep frill of lace round the edge of the spread. A large monogram is worked in écru flax-thread on the centre of that part of the spread that covers the pillows. For a double bed, about four widths of 30-inch linen are required.

The best way of putting on a square of lace insertion is to lay the bedspread on the table, and then to pin on the lace. Stitch the lace firmly to the linen, then cut away the material at the back, turn the edges in neatly and sew them again. One row of feather-stitch or herring-bone in écru thread along both edges of the lace will further improve the look of the spread.

The drapery at the head is nothing more than a lace-trimmed coloured linen curtain hung from a tiny brass rod fixed on to the wall. Or instead of using a brass rod, a wooden lath might be run through a deep hem at the top of the curtain. In this case, two holes should be bored in the ends of the lath, and the latter hooked on to a couple of brass hooks hammered into the wall. At the top of the curtain a little painted shelf might be fixed, which would be a pretty arrangement for holding books or other things.

The bed-head of coloured linen can, of course, be applied to any bed, with or without the brass arms.

Some very handsome bed-spreads of art linen are worked all over with a design, and edged with torchon lace threaded through with coloured flax-thread. Another scheme is to work a large medallion in coloured flax in the centre of the bed-spread, leaving the rest of the spread plain, save for the initials worked above. A second curtain might be added at the foot of the bed by way of further decoration. These curtains, again, could be embroidered as well as trimmed with lace. They might be of flowered chintz or cretonne if preferred.

Other decorative bed-spreads are of lace, veiling, coloured sateen.

In buying a bed, it is an economy in the end to afford the best framework, bedding, and blankets. Inferior sheets soon give way after a few immersions in the wash-tub.

A little taste expended on the bedstead will make quite a grand show. A clever embroidress, for instance, can transform a piece of plain linen into something very pretty in the way of a spread. A duck's-egg blue linen, for instance, worked with poppies in soft greens, pinks, and Indian red has a wonderfully lovely effect.

Women who are good needle-workers, and who are obliged to make or augment an income, might earn money by supplying embroidered bed-spreads and bed-heads. Beds are made in certain sizes, so there would be no necessity to work to special measurements, and as linen and flax-thread are cheap, the spread and bed-head might be completed at quite a moderate price.

Mother Seigel's Operating Pills
HAVE WORKED MILDLY
FOR
THIRTY YEARS.

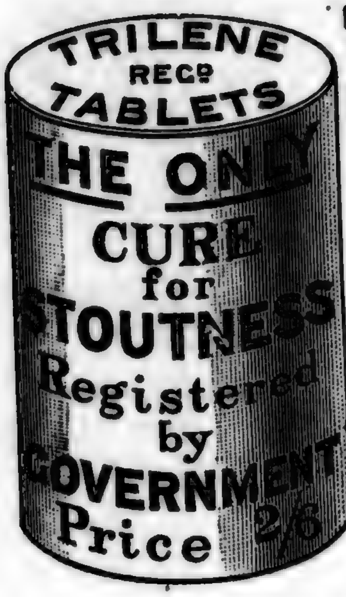
THE NEW TUCKED AND PLEATED SKIRTS.—We have a large variety of patterns of these graceful novelties, all the latest from Paris. Price of Flat Paper Patterns, 6½d., post free. As these skirts are never lined, but are mounted on a separate foundation, the foundation skirts cost 6½d. each, post free.—Madame Myra's Paper Pattern Department, 95, Regent Street, W.

WHY BE STOUT when a reduction can be so easily and pleasantly effected by using AMIRAL SOAP? No danger to health. Drugs superseded. Diet unrestricted. Pamphlets, with Medical and Private Testimonials, Gratis and post free on application; or by sending P.O.'s for 8s. to the Amiral Soap Co. Ltd., 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

"Your journal is a boon to dressmakers," writes one at Newcastle

ALL FAT PEOPLE

Can be CURED by taking



TRILENE TABLETS

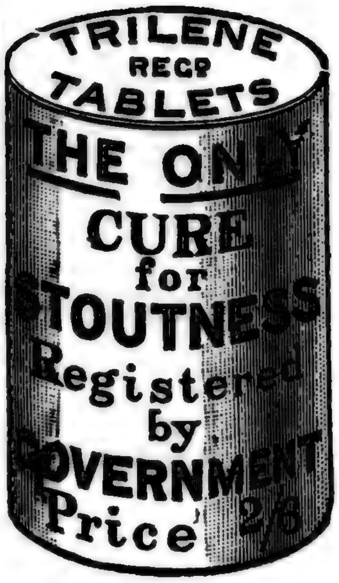
Regd.,

For a few weeks. They are sent privately. Will safely REDUCE WEIGHT and CURE CORPULENCY (Abdominal or General) PERMANENTLY. They are small, agreeable, harmless, and never fail to improve both HEALTH and FIGURE without change of diet.

An English Countess writes: "Your Trilene Tablets act admirably."

Send 2/6 to G. WELLS, Manager, THE TRILENE ASSOCIATION, 66, Finsbury Pavement, London.

An Interesting Book on Obesity is sent with every Box



SAMPLES OF TESTIMONIALS.

"87, Alexandra Road, Norwich, 19th October, 1896.

"Gentlemen,—In reference to Trilene Tablets, I may say that my wife found the greatest possible benefit from the use of them; their action was rapid, and exceeded our utmost expectations, as they were also most beneficial to the respiratory organs. My wife was many years growing so stout, but although the disease was, I consider, chronic, the Tablets soon reduced the same completely.

"You have our united thanks, and if I can do anything to promote your interests I will freely use my utmost endeavours to do so. "Yours faithfully,

"J. R. Canham."

Convalescent Home, New Brighton, Cheshire.

Miss S. J. Pritchard says: "They have done me good. I am 21lb lighter already."

A. D. Billings, Bell Inn, Aldershot, writes: "Have derived great benefit already. Less in size and weight, and breathing greatly improved."

Extract from *Bury and Suffolk Times*, June 15th, 1894; "Miss Atherton sings and dances as piquantly as ever, and is a marvel of agility considering how much flesh she has put on of late. Her friends should induce her to take a course of Trilene Tablets, about which I hear wonderful things. One portly acquaintance of my own, by merely a few weeks' use of these little Tablets, has reduced his bulk perceptibly. I am assured the Tablets are harmless and tasteless, and that the Trilene Company in Finsbury Pavement, London, are doing an enormous and ever-increasing trade."

The Lady's Realm for September, 1899, says: "The largely-used Trilene Tablets for Corpulency have attained a remarkable success in the last 10 years. They clearly stand alone and without rival in public estimation, and the very extensive proofs offered have placed it quite beyond doubt that, happily for stout persons, there is a true and safe remedy to be had at a price within reach of almost everyone."

The Lady's Pictorial, 27th March, 1897, says: "Perhaps no one suffers more in a mild way than does a stout person. Difficulty of moving about, difficulty of breathing, and also a general want of tone in the system, is what these sufferers have almost always to endure. In endeavouring to reduce weight by unavailing means, such as rigorous dietary and taking harmful medicines, they suffer untold agonies, more often than not quite ineffectual. A great deal of worry and mental anxiety may be saved by sending direct to the Trilene Company for a 2s. 6d. box of their Tablets. Three of these taken three times a day shortly before meals will gradually and effectually reduce the weight without any harm to the general health. The Tablets are small and pleasant to the taste."

A. Brown, of 25, Edwin Street, High Pallion, Sunderland, says: "You have no idea what a most wonderful effect the Tablets had. I am a great deal thinner and better in health."

Nurse Croucher, at Mrs. Bennet's, 14, Buckleigh Road, Streatham, says: "I lost 9 lbs from the box I took."

M. A. Thorold, of Toft Lodge, Bourne, Lincolnshire, says: "I find myself 11 lbs less in weight, and I can lace my own boots now, which I could not do before."

The Woman at Home for July, 1896, says: "It is noticeable how many ladies of the leisured class show a tendency to put on flesh. A slim, girlish figure is an ornament to even a plain face, and is carefully cultivated by anyone so fortunate as to possess it. A tendency to corpulency is nothing more or less than a death-blow to elegance. A most successful remedy has been introduced, however, by the Trilene Company, of 66, Finsbury Pavement. Their Trilene Tablets form a safe and efficient cure, as is clearly shown by the number of testimonials received by the inventor, and will be a boon indeed to full-blown loveliness when the possibility of graceful outlines thickening and waist measurements having to be increased first bursts upon the owner's horrified mind."

2, Chariot Street, Hull.

Mr. Jubb, Chemist, says: "My customers speak highly of your Tablets."

Miss Patient, of Woodberry, Theydon Bois, says: "I am reduced from 15 stone to 13 stone."

"Windsor Hotel, Merthyr Vale, South Wales.

Mr. J. Thomas writes: "When I started the Tablets I weighed 17½ stone, and have got down to 14 stone 9 lb."

West Cornforth, Ferryhill.

Mr. Wm. Usher says: "A sister of mine, who was 17 stone, was greatly reduced by your Tablets to 15 stone."

Extract from *The Lady*, September 3rd, 1836: "Many stout persons have suffered untold agonies in unavailing efforts to reduce their bulk, either by means of severe dieting, or by taking more or less deleterious drugs; but all these pains would have been saved if they had only invested in a box of the wonderful Trilene Tablets, which are quite harmless, containing neither mercury, arsenic, nor any other mineral poison, and which are an unfailing cure for obesity. The Tablets are sold in boxes at 2/6, and are obtainable from the Trilene Company, 66, Finsbury Pavement, E.C."

Father T. M. Byrne, of Holy Cross Abbey, Sligo, writes "When I began your Tablets I was 12 stone 5lbs; I now scale at 10 stone 11lbs—my case, too, is hereditary."

Mr. McLeod, 44, Calside, Paisley, writes: "I have been cured. If you want to know my weight now it is 10 stone; reduced 1 stone 8lb, and I am quite content."

A. M. Pratt, of Ongar House, Ongar, says: "My weight is so much reduced that it is unnecessary to take more. The reduction of weight was from 12 stone 6lb to 10 stone 4lb."

The Englishwoman of Xmas, 1896, says: "There is no longer any need for ladies to suffer the many admitted evils of stoutness, for the Trilene Tablets are now well known to be an effectual cure. The Trilene Company, of Finsbury Pavement, seem to be doing a good work, and they are glad to furnish all needful particulars. While a good many have hitherto needlessly despaired of ever regaining an elegant figure, they could with the aid of Trilene have certainly accomplished this."

Miss A. Atkins, 329, Southdown Road, Liverpool, writes: "I lost nearly a stone from taking one box."

Miss E. Arnold, of Collingwood House, Camberley, Surrey, says: "Having weighed 14 stone, your Tablets have reduced me to 12 stone."

Mrs. Crossley, of Rose Hill, Torver, near Coniston, says: "There is a very decided diminution of fat. I am delighted, and cannot praise Tablets too highly. My heart is better, and I can breathe so much easier. You may refer to me as often as you like."

The Happy Home, September 19th, 1896, says: "Few people suffer more acutely than those afflicted with obesity, and few receive less sympathy. With many such people change of diet, of climate, or indeed anything they can do, makes not the slightest difference; they will continue to put on flesh. But their case is not hopeless, as they will realise with joy if they try the Trilene Tablets. They can be obtained from the Trilene Company, 66, Finsbury Pavement, London. While not in any way affecting the general health, these Tablets have a most marked effect in reducing the figure to healthy and comfortable proportions."

Balgowan Lodge, Methven, N.B.

Miss McPherson writes: "I have taken a box, and am reduced 1 stone in weight."

Mrs. James Smith, of Cowell Terrace, Soham, says: "Your 2s. 6d. box of Tablets reduced my weight 12lb."

Col.-Sergt. Whittle, of East Lancashire Regt., Burnley, Lancs., says: "A man in our regiment in 1891 lost several stone from taking your Tablets."

The Family Novelist, 30th March, 1895, says: "A great many women who are plump by nature worry about the excess of adipose tissue, which indeed is often a great drawback to personal beauty. However, there is a perfectly safe and simple remedy in the Trilene Tablets, which are not only innocuous, but absolutely beneficial to the general health, and speedily produce the desired effect."

Miss E. Hills, of High Street, Stevenage, says: "Have almost taken your box of Tablets, and am quite cured."

Miss M. Grieve, De Quincey Cottage, Polton, Scotland, says: "I have found great benefit from your Tablets, and can now get about with ease. My friends said I would soon not be able to see for my stoutness."

Mrs. O'Connor, 2, Kensington Square Mansions, London, writes: "I am much less stout for taking them."

Countess G. Furstenberg, of Stammheim, Germany, writes: "They act speedily and well."

Princess Liechtenstein writes from Landsberg, Austria: "Pray send your excellent Tablets directly."

Lady Constance Conrad writes from Wiesbaden: "I am very pleased with your Tablets."

Mrs. Burton, of "Silverleigh," Tonbridge, says: The last box has made a marked difference in me, my friends all telling me how thin I am getting."

Mrs. Weaver, of Greenpits Villa, Station Road, Ross, Hereford, writes: "I wish to say that I have been reduced from 13st 8lb to 11st by your Tablets, and can recommend them highly. You may make use of this if you wish."

Miss M. A. Heywood, of 77, Hindhill Street, Heywood, Lancs., writes on 5th Feb., 1898: "I have almost finished the Tablets, and am 21lb lighter. Several friends have begun the treatment, which strengthens as well as reduces—also cured my rheumatism."

Miss Northledge, The Laurels, Roseholm Road, Lincoln, says: "The Tablets reduced my weight 14lb, and I am cured."

Jhansi, India, 14th Sept., 1897.

Surgeon-Colonel E. S. Brander, M.D., writes:—"As far as my experience goes, your Tablets form an excellent preparation for reducing weight."

Mrs. H. Cox, 28, Watnall Road, Hucknall Torkard, writes "The box of Tablets has reduced me 21lb."

Countess Seclendorff, of Berlin, writes: "The Tablets greatly benefited me personally, and I am recommending them to friends."

Miss Chatterton, of 7, Salisbury Villas, Banstead, Surrey, writes: "I weighed 12st 8lb, but am now 11st, and getting much better daily."

Mrs. Darnley Smith, of Landscove Vicarage, Ashburton, Devon, says: 'I am pleased to say Tablets reduced me very much, and I feel so much lighter and better in health. You may use this as you please."

Mrs. W. A. Radford, of High Street, New Brinsley, Eastwood, says: "I was 46 inches round waist before taking Tablets. I am 32 inches now, and hope soon to be my proper size. I could not get my garments on before sending to you, nor could I get about in comfort; but I have been up and about ever since, and am greatly reduced."

Miss Myles, of Pevensey Vicarage, Hastings, says: "Since taking Tablets I have reduced 1 stone."

Miss Ross, of 16, Spottiswoode Street, Edinburgh, says: "I have taken two boxes, and am quite sufficiently reduced."

Mr. J. Y. Newton, The Priory, Elton, Peterborough writes: "I have lost 14lb in weight, and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. Mary Williams, of Old Yard, near Redol, Bagillt, Wales, writes: "I have lost 28lb, and will do my best to make it known."

Miss A. Long, 9, South Parade, Waterford, says: "I have reduced 14lb through your Tablets."

Miss M. Goodwin, of Fair View Hill, Sutton Coldfield, writes: "I find the Tablets all you represent them—they are doing me a great deal of good. You may use this testimonial."

Mrs. T. Boston, Cambridge Villas, Clifford Street, South Wigston, near Leicester, says: "I congratulate you on your wonderful Tablets. My weight on starting them was 11st 7lb, and I now weigh only 9st 10lb."

Mrs. E. Alexander, 102, Dixon Street, New Swindon says: "They have reduced me quite 2st, and I am now quite cured."

Mrs. Drew, 1, Bellevue Gardens, the Nursery, Devizes says: "Years ago your Tablets soon reduced me, and it has not returned. Send a box for my mother."

THE TRILENE ASSOCIATION, 66, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

Answers on Technical Points.

RULES.

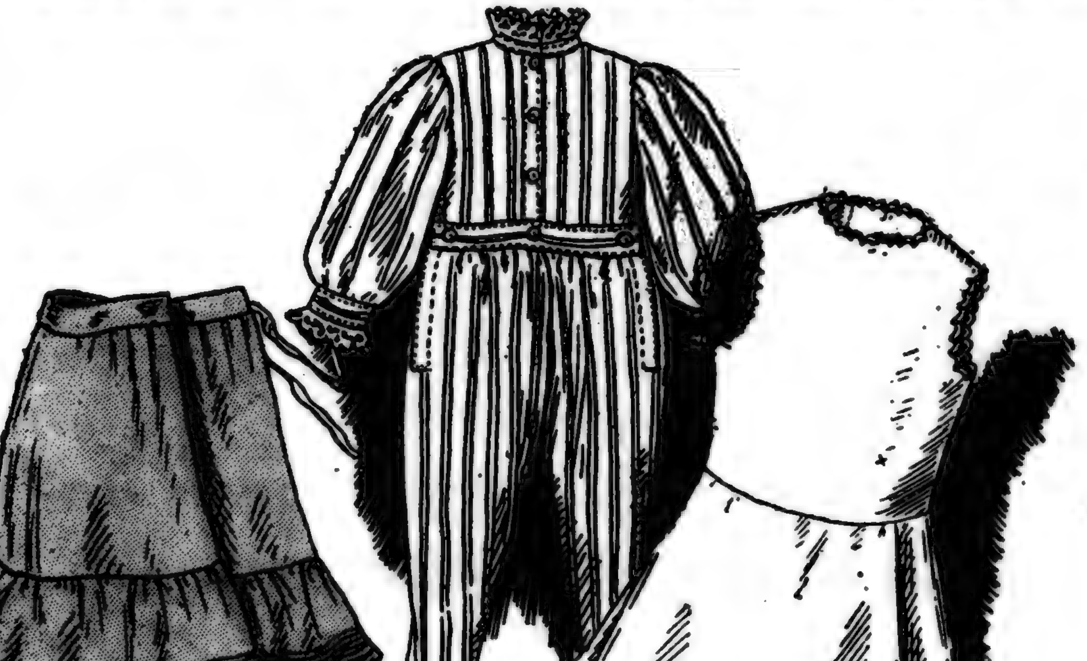
1. *To be answered in the next number, letters must reach us not later than the 25th of the month.*
2. *Queries must be accompanied by a coupon cut out of the paper. No notice will be taken if sent without.*
3. *In urgent cases, or if crowded out, answers will be sent by post, for which no charge will be made. No postal reply can be sent unless a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed.*
4. *Queries to be answered by post must be limited to three.*

DRESS AND HAIRDRESSING.

Letters to be addressed to Madame Myra, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Note.—*As space is very limited, and as dress queries require as a rule speedy answers, Madame Myra has answered by post all Dress letters which contained full name and address. In future all queries on dress will be answered by post if a fully addressed and stamped envelope is enclosed, together with one stamp.*

Lapwing.—I have answered all your pressing questions by post; your letter arrived just too late for last month, and most Dress queries must be answered at once if they are to be useful. Here are the models you require. For the Empire coat, see No. 961. The sleeping suit is on this page. The tea-gown, No. 990, would suit you. For the cashmere house-blouse see No. 995.



Nos. 1009 to 1011. Child's Autumn Outfit.

For Description see Pages 32 to 36.

Price of Paper Patterns, each 6½d., post free, of Madame Myra, 95, *Regent Street, W.*

Sadi H.—I should have preferred to answer you by post, as I am so terribly pressed for space, but your letter reached me too late for the answer to reach you by the date specified, and I was not sure if my communication would be posted on to Germany. However, you are sure to see this, and your query also is of general interest, so the reply will be useful to many of my correspondents. You ask how to lay out a dress allowance of £26 a year when one requires several evening dresses of a quiet type. If balls had been added to your list of evening engagements, Sadi, I am afraid I should have winced at the task. But at concerts and theatres "utility" dresses do, and so can they be used for quiet "at homes." You have omitted the important point of your age! Now young girls can dress so much more cheaply than middled-aged matrons. I will assume that you are a young matron of, say, thirty. Here is the apportionment:—£3 for boots and shoes; £4 for a winter mantle; £9 for dresses; £3 for hosiery, gloves, ties, and pretty details; £2 for yearly additions to the underclothing; 15s. for a silk petticoat; 25s. for useful petticoats and knickerbockers; £3 for "emergencies." The £9 for dresses must cover a "utility" black silk skirt, two low-necked silk blouses, two smart "theatre" blouses, six pretty useful shirts (four for summer and two for winter), one real evening dress, and at least one coat-and-skirt costume. You must employ a cheap dressmaker who will make a dress for, say, 15s., out of your own material; and a shirt or blouse for from 5s. to 10s. 6d. You could not purchase *ready made* what I have indicated for £8. Your tailor coat-and-skirt must not cost more than three guineas, and you need not renew your black silk skirt every year. The winter mantle must last you two years—for best the first year, for ordinary wear the next. If you want a medium season jacket beyond the one belonging to your coat and skirt (you must preserve last year's coat and skirt for dingy weather), it must come out of the £3 for emergencies. No one can do with less than two pairs of new boots or shoes a year, with at least two pairs of indoor shoes. Have you really only been learning English a few weeks? Your letter is wonderfully well written then; it is perfectly clear and concise. "Mistress Anne Page" has answered your queries about your hair, &c.

Troubled.—I have just seen the very thing for you at the Dressmakers' Supply Stores, 145, Aldersgate Street. This is the machine with "vibrating shuttle." I am afraid that I have not space again to describe it here. See my notice of this excellent invention on page 12. Call and see it, and be sure to ask at the same time to see Mr. Rushbrooke's detachable yokes and sleeves of sequin net, and the new mercerised cottons for foundations, &c.

Dacotah.—See the new tucked skirt, No. 948, page 9. For the blue frieze you cannot do better than use the free pattern skirt (page 15). For the coat No. 960 would suit you better than the model on page 15, decorated with white stitching instead of the caracul and braid.

Cramp.—A beautiful Empire gown is illustrated on page 16. It is just the type of gown for a woman with a weak spine, who cannot wear stays—quite as comfortable and more smart than a loose tea-gown. Your velveteen will do very nicely for it. You could fill in the open neck with tucked silk. A very nice toque is given at Fig. 5, page 21, which you could easily make yourself.

Mutter.—A splendid mantle for an elderly lady is given at No. 978, page 28. For patterns of cheap matelassé cloth send to Messrs. Nicholsons, St. Paul's Churchyard. A nice cloth coat for a small boy will be found on page 22. You will find a short loose tea jacket on page 26. For your figure I should like it cut a little longer.

HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

Letters to be addressed to Miss Mona Richardson, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

M. S. W.—(1) If your collars and cuffs appear yellow, possibly you added too much turpentine to the starch; four drops is quite sufficient for 1½ pints of water. (2) Rub the starch well in after dipping the cuffs and collars into the basin. (3) No, borax is used for whitening the linen and also to give it a gloss; it does not rot the material at all.

Tony.—(1) Use a little methylated spirit with the whitening, and that will improve the appearance of the silver. (2) Yes, whitening will answer your purpose quite as well as the powder you mention.

Margaret.—A wire sieve is quite sufficient for rubbing vegetables in ordinary households soups and purées, but a hair sieve is often used in high-class cookery, when the ingredients are required to be very finely divided.

EMPLOYMENTS.

Letters to be addressed to Miss W. Jones, "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

K. D. (Fulham).—So many thanks for your grateful and courteous letter. I can assure you it gave me as much pleasure to be of any use to you as it did you to be assisted by me. I do hope you will like your life at Guy's Hospital, and be sure not to forget your promise to write and let me know how you get on. Good luck to you!

Faith.—Another grateful correspondent. Many thanks to you, too, for your nice letter. As you are so clever at needlework of all kinds, including crochet, which is so fashionable just now for collars, cuffs, &c., I think you might communicate with the Ladies' Work Society, 31, Sloane Street, S.W., and with the Ladies' Work Society, 22, Delancy Street, Regent's Park, N.W., and with the Ladies' Work Society, for particulars of which apply to Mrs. Charles Hoare, 40, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, W. You might also communicate with the Gentlewomen's Employment Club, 70, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W. The fee is only 6d. in the Inquiry and Registry Department, and I am sure it is well worth it. With regard to your sister, I think she would be wise to turn her attention either to fashion-drawing or book-illustrating, either of which seems to be increasingly in demand. Remember talent of any sort must be made to fit the public requirements. Of course this is a special branch of art, and I advise her to write and make inquiries at the Royal Female School of Art, 43, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, and to the Sauber School of Art, 1a, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington (Secretary, Miss Wilson). Write and let me know what you do.

Skeins.—Your request is rather a remarkable one. You keep silkworms and want to know if there is a market for the silk you obtain from them. Write to the secretary of a silk-weaving factory at Sudbury, Suffolk. The address is Gainsborough Towers. You might also communicate with the British and Irish Spinning and Weaving and Lace School, 2, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, W. Either of these *might* help you.

L. S. White (Bath).—You have good health, are 5ft 4in high, "can give good personal reference;" you are also "considered quick and willing to learn," and want to go into business. Certainly a most laudable ambition. The difficulty is that you must live in if you go to London. Now, in tea-shops and such places this is not usually done. Nor, indeed, in any offices. You might insert an advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph* stating your willingness to give time and labour in return for tuition, but I am almost sure you will have to live out. However, I can give you addresses of resident homes for business girls, where you would be quite

Worth Knowing.—Dr. Walcott, M.D., writes: "For irritation of the scalp, removal of scurf, and loss of hair, I have used Hopgood's Nutritive and Sedative Hair Cream with unfailing success." Dr. Salter, M.D.: "I have witnessed its effects in restoring the hair to an extent truly surprising." fifty years' success. Bottles 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Agency, 51, Frith Street, London, W.

"'Myra's Journal' is a splendid up-to-date fashion book."—J. E. C

safe and meet with congenial companions. Write again if I can help you further.

Poppy.—I am afraid I cannot tell you at the moment of a place where you could dispose of dressed dolls, nor exactly to whom to apply about the matter. Look out for another reply in next month's Myra. At present I am away from my books and fuller information, but I will do my best for you, you may be sure.

HEALTH AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

All Letters to be addressed to "Mistress Anne Page," "Myra's Journal" Office, 10 and 11, Fetter Lane, E.C.

Alicia.—I would advise you to get a 3s. 6d. bottle of "Dandriffine" from Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich; to make partings all over your head, and to rub some of this lotion into each in turn, every other day. On the alternate day sponge the skin with a lotion that you can make for yourself by scraping into a jug 1 oz. of camphor, adding to this ½ oz. of powdered Californian Borax, and pouring 1½ pints of boiling soft water over them. Cover closely until cold, then bottle for use. (2) One of the best stains to use is "Beetham's Indelible Extract" which changes hair, however grey, to its original colour. The makers, Messrs. M. Beetham and Son, Chemists, Cheltenham, will send you half a pint of it for 3s.

Marie.—First of all try not to frown, since you know that that bad habit has caused that wrinkle on the top of your nose between your brows. Bathe your forehead at night in warm water in which you have mixed a little bran; wipe quickly, then take a little "Cold Cream of Wool Fat and Cucumbers" (3s. 6d. from Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich) on the first three fingers of each hand, and stroke the forehead from the centre to the temples for five minutes, then wipe off the surplus, shut your eyes, and go to sleep.

Welsh May.—Hay fever is a very obstinate complaint to deal with, and generally, as in your case, recurs year after year. As you have tried all the usual remedies, see if "Phutula" (the anti-catarrh essence which Mr. M. F. Thompson, 17, Gordon Street, Glasgow, sells for 1s. 9d.) will give you relief. Usually a few doses of it cure similar troubles.

Queen Isabelle.—"Waite's Walnut Pomade" (price 1s. 3d., from R. A. Fairburn, Avenue Road, Stamford Hill, London, N.) is an excellent preparation for restoring colour to grey hair. You can with it bring your hair back to light or dark brown, or even black, but you must tell Mr. Fairburn, in your order letter, which you wish to have. You will find that your hair will curl and wave beautifully if you beat up the yolk of an egg, with a pint of clean rain water (warmed); rub it while warm into the roots of your hair, and afterwards wash the head with plain warm water. When your hair is nearly dry comb it, and put it round Hinde's curlers and wavers.

Acimon.—The best way to improve your neck and bust is to bathe them in warm water night and morning, and then to rub gently in some of the "Developer" sold by Madame Cross, Department M. J., 70, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W. It costs 5s. by post. (2) Your too-stout friend should take a course of the same beauty specialist's "Anti-Corpo" (price 5s. from above address), which will soon make her figure slighter, and more in proportion to her height, and will improve her health at the same time.

Margett Tann.—You will find that your little son will readily take "Virol" (which your chemist can obtain for you from the Bovril Company, London) especially if you begin by giving him an egg-spoonful (first dissolved in a little warm milk, and then added to, say an egg-cupful of new milk) three times a day, between meals. This will strengthen and nourish him, for it is in itself "a perfect food," that is to say, it contains, in proper proportions, all the constituents of the necessary mixed diet required by the human frame, and it is very easily digested and absorbed. To ease his cough give him "Banks's Cough Emulsion," a very safe and efficacious remedy, sold by Morris Banks and Co., Chemists, High Street, Birmingham, by post 1s. 3d. Say when you write that you want it for a child, as there are two preparations, one for children and one for adults.

Algebra.—Yes, the most obstinate freckles can be cured, even though you have neglected them for so many years. The remedy is found in "Mason's New Freckle Cure" (a cream and a lotion of great power for the removal of sun spots), price 4s. 6d., from Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, with clear directions for use. Follow these directions with regular perseverance, and you will soon see a great improvement in your complexion.

Glory.—Mr. Mason's "Eyebrow and Eyelash Dye," price half-a-crown (if you get it from the maker at 25, Bank Plain, Norwich), is quite harmless to use, and is very highly spoken of. In applying it follow the directions carefully, and you will find it most satisfactory. You can have it in black or brown by stating which shade you desire when you write for it.

Worried Mother.—Most probably the lad caught it from some other child at school, for ringworm is very infectious. Try the following "old woman's" remedy, and if it does not yield to that after a fair trial write to me again, enclosing a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself, for the prescriptions. Cut the surrounding hair away, and then three times a day rub the affected skin with some fresh butter, and cover this with Scotch snuff. Cover the whole with a handkerchief bandage, like a cap.

Paddy.—The best thing to take away with you to soften the water is "Hard Water Softener," which, post free, is only 1s. 2d., from Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain Norwich. You can dissolve it at the time of using if you are travelling about all the time; but it is best to let a teaspoonful of it stand in your ewer of water all night, and then in the morning to pour off the water very gently, so as not to disturb the sediment which the Softener has carried down. (2) Clark's "Glycola" soap, which you can get at Beetham's for 6d., is the best to use with hard water; but for the face use "Lupinia" as a substitute for soap. (3) You should take with you a shilling bottle of "Lait Larola" (Beetham and Son, Cheltenham) to rub into your skin the last thing at night to keep it clear, and you should also take a bottle of "Beauty Cream" from Madame Cross, Department M.J., 70, Newman Street, W. (the price by post is 4s. 6d.), and every time before you go out in the air you should wipe your face very dry with a soft towel, and just rub a very little of this cream in all over your face and right down below your collar band. It will save your complexion from being scorched or burnt or freckled, and will keep the skin nice and soft. I hope you will have a very pleasant time.

Melyn.—To strengthen your hair, wash it once in three weeks in this way:—Beat up the yolks of three eggs in six tablespoonfuls of lime water (you can get a 6 oz. medicine bottle of this for a penny at the chemist's, if you do not know how to make it for yourself), and add to this a tablespoonful of Eau de Cologne. Give your hair a thorough brushing, then pour this mixture gradually over your head, putting a little at a time, and rubbing with your fingers until you get a good lather. After this process rinse your head well in warm water, then in tepid, then in as nearly cold as you can stand it, and lastly dry your hair thoroughly before you give it another good brushing with a scrupulously clean brush. Your locks will be bright and quite fluffy and pretty. If the hair is naturally dry I would recommend you to use Dr. E. Wilson's Hair Lotion (as dispensed by Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, for 2s. 6d.), but if it is of a damp nature "Sutton's Tonic Lotion" (3s. 6d. from the same Mr. Mason) will be best to arrest the fall, and induce a new growth where it has got so thin at the temples.

W. H.—Your hair is slightly affected with dry dandruff, and this is helping it to fall out, I expect. You would do well in the first place to get a bottle of the celebrated cure for this complaint, "Dandriffine" (3s. 6d. post free from Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich), and to rub some of this into as many partings as you can make once a day. After this you cannot do better than follow the directions I have given above to "Melyn."

Fanny Yann.—(1) Rosemary Tea is a very strengthening wash for the hair, and should be well rubbed into the skin of the head. It is made by stewing a pound of Rosemary leaves and tops in a quart of rain-water for four hours, then straining through calico, and to the liquor then adding half a pint of Bay Rhum (this you can obtain from P. Harris and Co., 144, Edmund St. Birmingham) and bottling for use. (2) A strong infusion of sage is said to darken the hair, and this herb has many other "virtues." The country people say: "He that would live for aye must eat sage in May;" that it helps the nerves, and puts fever to flight; that its helps digestion, and is good, not only for head and brain, but for restoring health when the body has become weak, and there is a shaky trembling of its members. So by all means cultivate your sage tree. (3) If you get from Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, 1oz of Tinc. of Quillaia, 1oz rectified spt., 10 minims of ess. of rosemary, and of Ess. of Verbena, and put these into an 8oz medicine bottle (two teaspoonfuls make a fluid oz, remember), then fill this up with a decoction which you must make, while the drugs are coming, by infusing a few bay-leaves, a good handful of rosemary, and another of southernwood ("Old Man" they call it in your country) in a quart of rain water; you will have one of the best possible hair tonics, and some of this should be well sponged into your scalp once a day.

Betty.—As you are taking Mr. Mason's "Tonic Complexion Pills" you will not require any other internal medicine, so please leave off the other pills. (2) You can cure the greasiness and the pimply condition of your skin by steaming your face at night over a jug of hot water, drying quickly and rubbing in some of Mr. Mason's (25, Bank Plain, Norwich, is the proper address) "Cream of Sulphur" which he will send you for 2s. 9d. In the mornings do not use soap to your face, but "Lupinia." A case of this, sufficient to last a long time, costs 1s. 2d. and you can only get it from Armbrecht, Nelson and Co., Desk B. 71, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W. Be careful in your diet; do no eat pastry, nor fresh bread—indeed "Shredded Wheat Biscuit" (7d. a large case at your chief grocer's) will be better than either for you; and eat as much fresh fruit as you can. Your letter did not give me any trouble, and I shall be glad to hear from you again.

Kittie.—Please do not think your long letter needs any forgiveness. I want you to think of me as your friend, in whom you can always confide, especially about such troubles as you write of. Madame Cross' "Beauty Cream" is the very best thing of the kind that you can use, until such time as your face gets naturally less red, for it not only beautifies on the surface but it makes the skin softer and finer in texture. Now, when you take your warm baths always put some bran into them, as a "bran bath" is very whitening to the skin. Then after each Turkish bath you should put a tonic astringent lotion on your face; the best one, as your skin is red, being "Compound Glycerole of Tannin" (sold by Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, for 1s. 6d.), as this cures red noses, and closes the pores that are over-stretched. Try to get up a few minutes earlier in the mornings, and to give yourself a quick all-over sponge with water as cold as you can bear it, rubbing well afterwards with a rough towel; or if you prefer, wring a rough towel out of the water, and give yourself brisk friction all over with this, and then with the dry one, giving feet and hands an extra dose. It will not take long, but it will improve your faulty circulation. To cure the indigestion take a teaspoonful of "Peptonic Elixir" (1s. 9d., from P. Harris and Co., 144, Edmund Street, Birmingham), after each meal for a time. You will find if you carry out this treatment, taking all the fresh-air exercise you can possibly get, ventilating your room well, and eating a little more lean meat, that you will be much stronger, and that you will not flush up so easily and uncomfortably.

S. H.—(1) Henna leaves can be obtained from Mr. Mason, 25, Bank Plain, Norwich, in ¼lb. boxes, costing 1s. 6d., post free. A decoction of these leaves applied to the hair makes it a very pretty red-brown. But if you want to get bright golden tints in your already brown hair, the same Mr. Mason's preparation of "Peroxide of Hydrogen" (price 4s.) applied according to his directions, will be the best thing you can use for the purpose. (2) You will find it cheaper in the end to buy a good dentifrice than to have one made especially for you—for I do not think you would be able to make it yourself, without the proper appliances. Mr. Mason will send a bottle of "Glycorax" (a most excellent liquid dentrifice) for 1s. 3d.; or if you prefer a paste, when travelling, the "Debrose Tooth Paste," sold by P. Harris and Co., 144, Edmund Street, Birmingham, for 2s. 6d. (enough to last a year, in a pretty celluloid box) is a delightful one. Both keep the teeth beautifully white, and perfume the breath.

Nannie Tachie.—You can learn all that you want to know from a little book called "The Feeding of Infants and Growing Children," which Messrs. Mellin, Marlboro' Works, Stafford Street, Peckham, London, S.E., will send to any correspondent of mine gratis and post free.

Owing to pressure of space, many Answers are crowded out.

"Thank you for inserting our name in 'Dressmaking.' We have had some very nice orders from it."—F. T.

Tails of Long Hair. Finest Quality.

in Length.	Price.
16	3/6
18	5/6
20	7/6
22	10/6
24	15/6
26	21/-
28	25/-
30	30/6

By post, 3d. extra.

Grey, and very light shades, extra.

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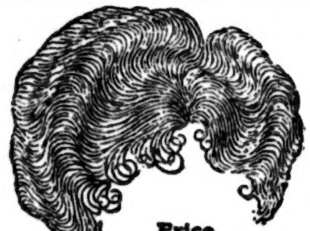
Yes, those Fringes make such a difference; they are always wavy and curly, and are such a boon.



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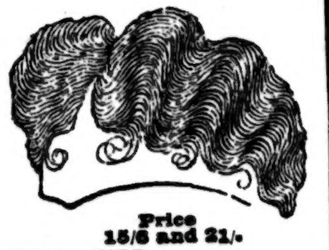

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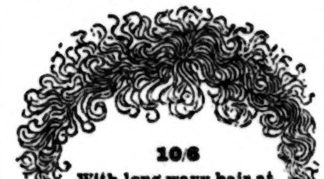
CAN BE HAD IN ANY OTHER STYLE.

FRAMES for dressing the hair, full, 2/- and 2/6

For all other styles of artificial coverings for fashion and convenience, send for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

Pattern of Hair and Remittance must accompany all orders.

15 *Gold Medals and Diplomas awarded for skill. Prize of honour,* 1897.



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With long wavy hair at back and sides, from 15/6

WESTGATE'S HAIR STORE, 171, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.

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Patronised by Royalty and many leading Society Ladies.

"**Beauty Cream,**" for neck, arms, and face, immediately beautifies, is imperceptible, eradicates freckles and blemishes, and prevents sunburn; is not a grease, and is guaranteed to improve the skin. 4/6 per bottle, post free.

"**Beauty Powder,**" most fragrant, and made specially to be used with "Beauty Cream," 1/6 per box.

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"**Wrinkline,**" for removing and preventing wrinkles, &c., 4/- per bottle, post free.

SPECIAL BOX containg 4/6 bottle of "**BEAUTY CREAM,**" also Powder, Rose Bloom, Lip Salve, Powder Puff, and Pencil, for 5/6, post free. Money returned if not satisfied.

"**DEVELOPER,**" for improving the bust, neck, and arms, 5/- per jar, post free.

"**GOLDENA,**" a perfectly harmless preparation for lightening and brightening the hair. Does not contain a particle of Peroxide of Hydrogen. Price 5/6 and 10/6 per bottle. Send for full particulars.

"**ANTI-CORPO,**" a preparation for reducing corpulency, 5/- per box.

"**SNOW CREAM,**" for whitening and softening the hands, 5/- and 2/9 per jar.

A few Extracts culled from Hundreds of Letters

Miss D—— writes:—"I have only used your preparations a few times. I find the difference in my skin simply marvellous."

A lady from India writes: "I am, indeed, very pleased with the results from your 'Beauty Box.' I thank you very much for helping me so."

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WAITE'S WALNUT POMADE.

TRIUMPH as a HAIR-DARKENER (not a dye), RESTORES GREY HAIR to the NATURAL COLOUR. Excellent for MOUSTACHES, WHISKERS, and EYELASHES. Exquisitely perfumed. Does not stain the skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

Nortown, Somerset, Nov. 15, 1899

Miss W.—Thanks for the pomade duly received this morning. It is such an excellent preparation, and pleasant dressing, that after some years of use she never likes to be without it.

Wayland Cottage, Watton, S.O., July 11, 1898.

Sirs,—I am extremely pleased with your walnut pomade. It has given every satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it.—Yours, THOS. BROWN.

Dr. A. B. Griffiths, F.R.S. Edin. F.C.S., says:—"Your pomade is one of the best preparations for the hair."

August 3, 1898.

Mrs. Bullen, Mallow, Ireland, has much pleasure in recommending Waite's Walnut Pomade as an excellent hair pomade, having used it for nearly two years, and finds it very good for the hair.

THREE SHADES, Light and dark Brown, Black. Prices: 1s., 1s. 8d., 2s. 9d., post 3d. extra, United Kingdom, packed privately.

From Chemists Drug Stores, and Hairdressers.

R. A. FAIRBURN, Avenue Rd., Stamford Hill, London, N.

BENZINE COLLAS.—Ask for "Collas."
CLEANS GLOVES. — CLEANS DRESSES.
CLEANS GLOVES. — CLEANS DRESSES.
CLEANS GLOVES. — CLEANS DRESSES.

BENZINE COLLAS.—Buy "Collas."
REMOVES TAR, OIL, — PAINT GREASE.
REMOVES TAR, OIL, — PAINT GREASE.
FROM FURNITURE, — CLOTH, &c.

DO NOT BUY COMMON BENZINE.
See the word COLLAS on the Label and Cap,
Which is the original. Extra refined.
After using it becomes quite odourless.

BENZINE COLLAS.—Ask for "Collas."
Preparation and take no other.
Sold everywhere, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. per Bottle.
Agents: J. SANGER & SONS, 2, Winsley St., Oxford St., W.

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For Bath and Toilet use.

PASTA MACK is made in perfumed Tablets, Sparkling and Effervescent when placed in the water. Beautifies the complexion, softens the water and yields a delicious perfume to the skin. To be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, in 2/6 and 1/-boxes, or direct from the *Wholesale Depot* 32, SNOW HILL, LONDON, E. C.

PROTOCHLORIDE PILLS
FOR
PALLID PERSONS.

In Bottles, 1/9 each, post free.

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(WALNUT STAIN)

Changes Grey Hair or Whiskers to Light Brown, Dark Brown or Black. One liquid; a perfect, cleanly, and harmless stain. Acts at once—no smell or stickiness—leaves the hair soft and with a natural gloss. Warranted free from lead, sulphur, etc. It is washable, nourishing, and lasting.

1/- per bottle. Larger sizes, 2/- & 5/6
By post, securely packed, 3d. extra.

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Have been Universally admitted to be

A BOON TO WOMANKIND.

They are the best known remedy for Anæmia, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after Meals, Loss of Appetite, Hysteria, Palpitation of the Heart, Debility, Depression, Weakness, and all Female Ailments.

Boxes, 9½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

May be had from Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere. Do not be persuaded to accept a substitute. If not in stock ask your chemist to obtain them, or sent by

DR. DAVIS,

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A BOOK FOR LADIES.

Should be read by all Ladies between 16 and 60. Some think too much is told, but knowledge is power. Sent, post free, for 1s. 2d., by DR. T. R. ALLINSON, 431 Room, 4, Spanish Place, London, W.

LUXURIANT HAIR.

Long flowing Eyelashes Eyebrows, &c., are QUICKLY PRODUCED by using JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE it is invaluable for the production of Whiskers, Beard, and Moustachios; it causes the Hair to grow on Bald Places and Scanty Partings like magic. To be had of most Chemists, 1s., or a box of it sent (with directions for use) free from observation, post free, for 15 stamps.

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HAIR DESTROYER.

JAMES'S DEPILATORY instantly REMOVES SUPERFLUOUS HAIR from the Face, Neck, or Arms. without injury to the Skin. Of most Chemists, 1s. and 2s. 6d.; or free from observation, post free, for 15 or 33 stamps.

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Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in *White Paper Wrappers.* Boxes 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all chemists; 2s. 9d. box contains three times the pills. Or by post, 14 or 34 stamps, by the makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster. Sold in the Colonies. (Note White Wrapper.)

DRESSMAKERS.

DRESSMAKERS'
COUPON,
OCTOBER, 1900.

The Name and Address of any Dressmaker will be inserted free in this column provided the advertiser furnishes us with a Coupon *each month*.

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Miss E. Barnard, 52, Lucerne Road, Highbury.
Madame Adelaide, 71, Liverpool Road, Islington.
Miss Hays, 19, Achilles Road, West Hampstead.
Mrs. H. Rowden, 27, Pemberton Terrace, Junction Road, Upper Hollowav.
Miss Wilkins, 15, Sydney Street, Fulham Road, S.W.
Miss Bates, 21, Moreton Place, South Belgravia, S.W.
Miss L. M. Norman, 2, Pownall Road, Lillie Road, West Kensington.
Madame Constance, 12, Pembroke Square, High Street, Kensington.
Madame Hamilton, 11c, Kingwood Road, Fulham.
Miss Russell, 11, Clarendon Road, Holland Park, W.
Miss Francis, 22, Canterbury Terrace, Maida Vale.
Miss Baker, 23, Empirus Road, North End Road, Fulham.
Mrs. Smith, 28, Lunerstone Street, Fulham Road.
Miss Diggle, 32, Mall Chambers, Kensington.
Miss Agnes Norman, 2, Pownall Road, Fulham, S.W.
Madame Remont, 61, Kingsgate Road, Quex Road, Kilburn, N.W.
Miss Delaine, 25, Speenham Road, Stockwell Road.
Miss Howard, Seymour House, Portland, Lower Clapton.
B. P., 7, Tredegar Road, Bow.
Mrs. Morris, 29, Pembury Grove, Clarence Road, Hackney.
Miss Edmunds, 19, Malmes bury Road, Bow, E.
Miss Coward, 37, Frederick Street, Islington, N.
Mrs. F. Wood, 77, Park Street, Horsham, Sussex.
Miss Berry, Knarsbroe, Thorpes Road, Kingston-on-Thames.
Miss M. Cheesebro, 10, Furness Street, West Hartlepool.
Mrs. Nowotny, 88, Falcon Road, Clapham Junction.
Miss Tanner, 9, Exeter Street, Brighton.
Miss Pratten, 7, The Grove, Stroud Green, N.
Miss M., 27, Godfrey Street, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.
Miss Morris, 58, South-Western Road, St. Margaret's-on-Thames.
Mrs. Smith, 30, Medina Road, Finsbury Park, N.
Mrs. Hayes, 52, Albion Road, Newington Green, N.
Miss H. McKay, 46, Bessborough Gardens, S.W.
Mrs. R. Dalling, 40, Shirland Road, Maida Hill, W.
Miss Phillips, No. 4, D. Terrace, Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.
Miss Smith, 44, Thame Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, Holloway.
Miss Roe, 13, Suffield Road, South Tottenham, N.
Madame Eugenie, 54, Finborough Road, South Kensington.
Miss Harper, 72, Stanstead Road, Forest Hill, S.E.
Miss H. Puller, 17, Beauchamp Road, Clapham Junction.
Madame Excell, 26, High Street, Beckenham, S.E.
Miss Goode, Curdridge, Botley, Hants.
Miss M. Chick, 45, Reighton Road, Upper Clapton, N.E.
Miss Bullett, 14, Padua Road, Anerley.
Miss Newton, 42, Rawlings Street, Cadogan Square, S.W.

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Miss Alderman, Cressey, Station Road, Worthing.
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Miss Hooper, 5, King Street, Camden Town, N.W.
Miss F. E. Pearman, 35, Lavaine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Miss E. Tye, 8, Mount Pleasant Villas, Stroud Green, N.
Mme. F. Hall, 174, Sixth Avenue, Little Ilford, Essex.
Misses Harris and Crowe, 1, Charles Street, Barnes, S.W.
Mme. K. Simms, 28, Warwick Street, Earl's Court Road, W.
Miss Scott, 9, Bernard Street, Russell Square, W.C.
Mrs. Horace Lennard, 4, Ostade Road, Elm Park, Brixton Hill, S.W.
Miss McCann, 10, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.
Mrs. E. Wilson, 28, Hanover Street, Pimlico, S.W.
Miss Hewitt, Church Street, Rushden, Northamptonshire.
Miss F. Underhill, 10, Auckland Road, Clapham Junction.
Mrs. Wikman, 4, Vale Road, Hermitage Road, Harringay, N.
Miss Cannons, 122, Farringdon Road, W.C.
Mrs. Wheeler, 13, St. John's Road, Stamford Hill.
Miss A. Cheesebro, 10, Furness Street, West Hartlepool.
Miss A. M. Martin, 8, Herbert Street, New North Road.
Miss Tanner, 9, Exeter Street, Brighton.
Miss Wolfe, 25, Grand Parade, Brighton.
Miss Ambler, 44, Porchester Road, Bayswater, W.
Mrs. Drake, 21, Shirland Road, Paddington.
Mrs. H. Godfrey, 20, East Road, City Road, N.
Mrs. D. Raven, 4, Salmons Terrace, Princes Road, Buckhurst Hill.
Madame Marie, 60, Belsize Road, S. Hampstead, N.W.
Miss J. Crawford, 33, Kimberley Street, Nunhead, S.E.
Miss F. J. M. Turner, 4, Wyatt Road, Highbury Quadrant.
Miss Maud Lee, 89, Warwick Street, South Belgravia, S.W.
Miss Fulda, 54, Grosvenor Road, Canonbury, N.
Miss Davies, 40, Whitehall Street, Aylesbury, Bucks.
Mrs. Wheeler, 13, St. Johns Road, Stamford Hill, N.
Mrs. E. C. Watkins, 32, Ackerman Road, Brixton, S.W.
Madame Tarrant, 1, Barry Road, Peckham Rye.
Miss Pratten, 7, The Grove, Stroud Green, N.
Miss Hunter, 40, Roderick Road, Gospel Oak, N.W.
Miss Page, 76, Middleton Road, Dalston, N.E.
Mrs. Bennett, 15, Wyndham Street, Marine Parade, Brighton.
Madame Morfee, 30, Princes Road, North Brighton.
Madame Revelin, 39, Endell Street London, W.C.
Miss M. Wright, 45, Artesian Road, Westbourne Grove, W.
Misses Erswell and Norris, 86, Wandsworth Road, S.W-
M. Trowbridge, 8, Maclise Road, Kensington, W.
Miss Eveleen Hartford, 47, Godolphin Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Miss Mary Nunn, 23, Orient Buildings, Hercules Road, Lambeth, S.E.
Mrs. E. Henstock, Guildford Street, Chertsey.
Mrs. Beddon, 38, Over Street, near Central Station, Brighton.
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Miss M. B. Beresford, Rose Lawn, Broom Rd., Peel Causeway, Altrincham.
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Miss Cooper, 33, Gunter Grove, King's Road, Chelsea.
Mrs. Robertson, 2, King Street, Goodhind Street, Bristol.
Mrs. Crowley, 28, Limerston Street, Fulham Road, S.W.
Miss Dolden, 261, Ladbroke Grove, North Kensington.
Miss Roe, 13, Suffield Road, South Tottenham.
Miss D. A. Massey, 2, Draper Street, Newington Butts, S.E.
Miss Bowman, 12, Camden Gardens, West Kensington Park, Shepherd's Bush.
Madame Eugenie, 54, Finborough Road, South Kensington.
Miss M. Hines, 26, Janson Road, Stratford, E.
Mrs. Bowman, 63, Albert Road, Walthamstow.
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Miss E. Francis, 39, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.
Miss Hill, 7, Bayswater Road, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Miss E. A. Burton, 30, Front Garden Street, Wakefield.
Miss E. Woods, 87, Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W.
Miss Gosling, 5, Richmond Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Miss A. Hick, 39, Mayville Avenue, Scarborough.
Miss A. E. Rees, 240, High Road, S. Tottenham.
Miss Green, 296, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale.
Miss Cooke, Oswestry, Bridge Road, Worthing.
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Mrs. Bloxham, 12, Westcroft Road, Carshalton.
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Mrs. H. E. Hurrell, 7, Regent Road, Great Yarmouth.
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Mrs. Faint, 70, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N.
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Miss C. Eastwell, 15, Bath Street, Weymouth.
Miss N. Adams, 44, Aberdeen Road, Highbury, N.
Mrs. Tivrone, Church Street, Mitcham.
Mrs. Basset, 42, Newman Street, Oxford Street.
Miss S. Winslade, 110, Glengall Road, Peckham, S.E.
Dressmaker, 14, Sainfoin Road, Ritherdon Road, Balham, S.W.
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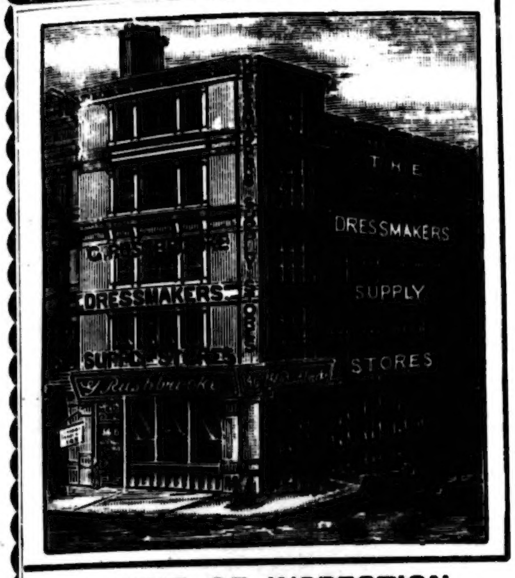

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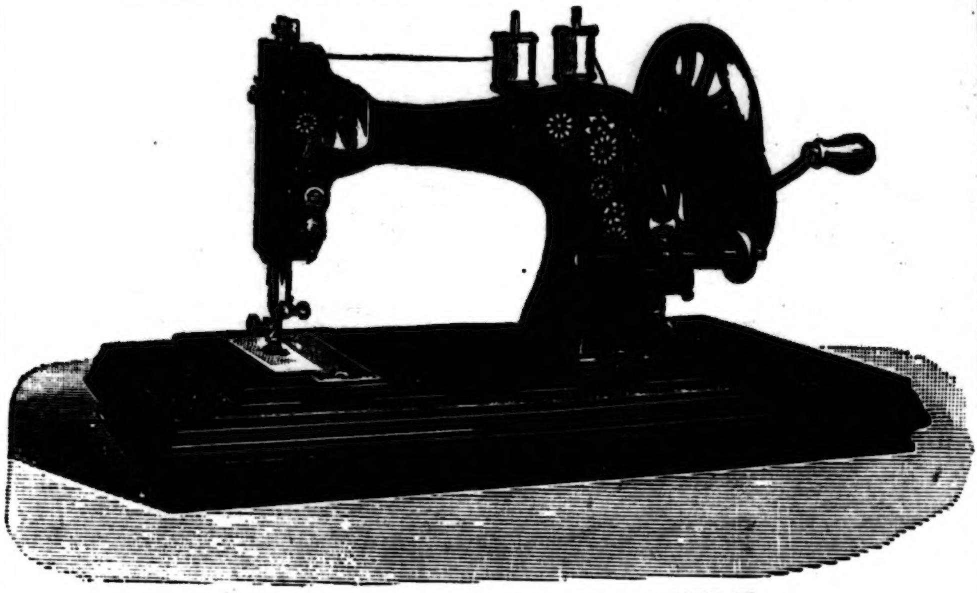

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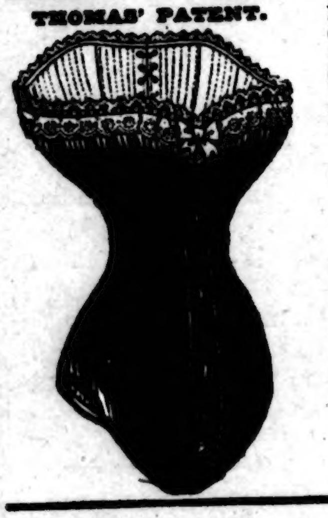

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